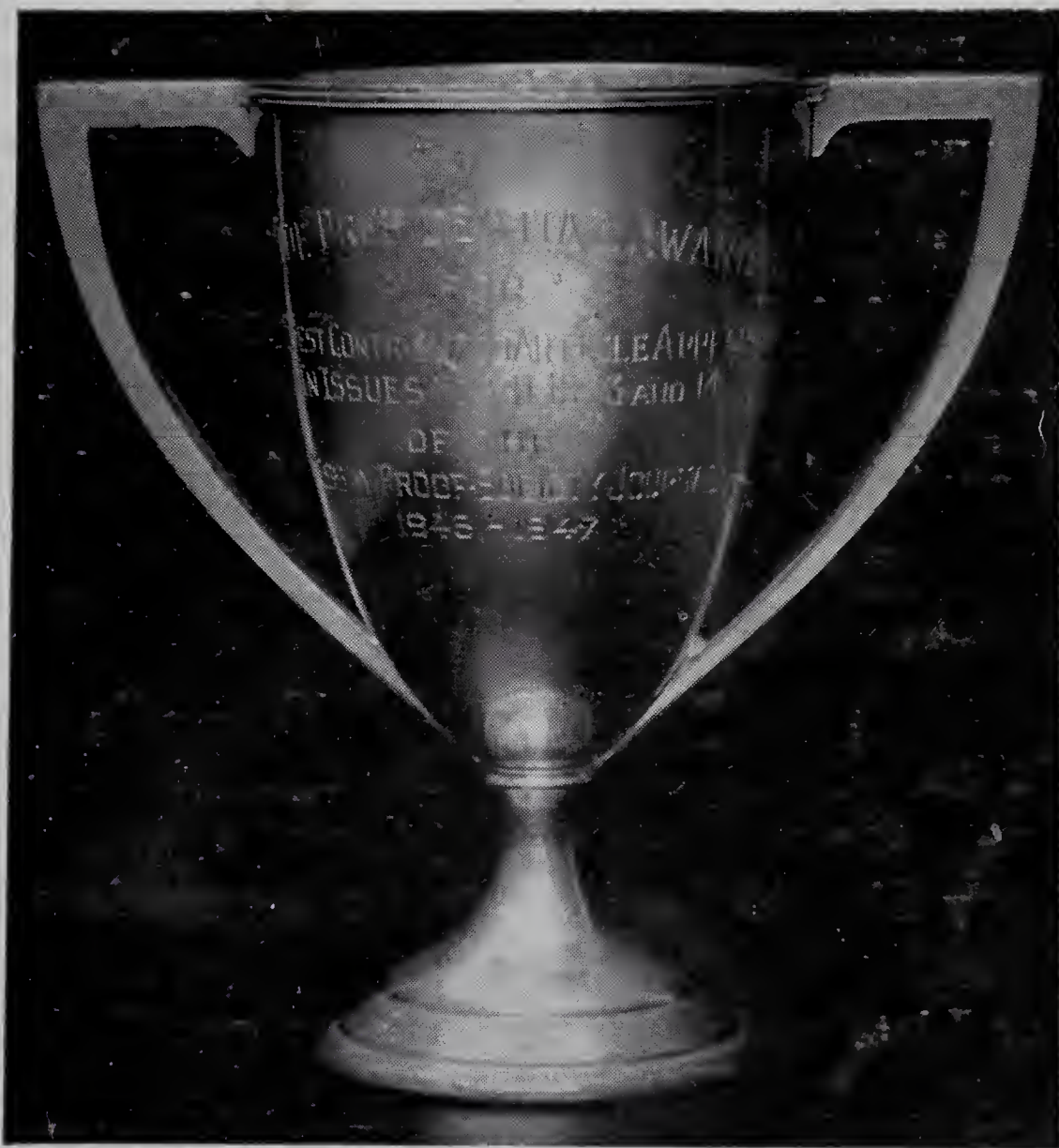


July 1947

Vol. 4, No. 3

Whole No. 15

The ^{proof} Essay Proof Journal



Presidential Award for Best Article in Journals 11 to 14.

See Page 220.

Official Journal of the Essay Proof Society

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The Essay Proof Journal

Vol. 4, No. 3

July, 1947.

Whole No. 15

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The President's Transmitter

Sowing and Reaping

"Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shall find it after many days." This proverb is based upon an ancient custom. Periodic rains cause the Nile and many other eastern rivers to rise high above their ordinary channels and flood the adjacent lands. At such times men set out from the villages along the banks in small boats, and from these scatter wheat, barley, or rice in the wide, shallow waters. The grain sinks into the underlying mud, germinates, sprouts, and when the waters recede, springs up and produces an abundant crop. It is this custom to which King Solomon alluded in the Book of Ecclesiastes.

Now the wisdom of a proverb is best seen in its wealth of application. Allegorically as well as literally, the type of grain the boatman casts out determines what he may expect in return. If he sows sparingly, he will reap sparingly; if bountifully, he will reap bountifully. Both in quality and in quantity, in kind and in degree, he reaps as he has sown.

This proverb applies equally to membership in organizations: we receive in proportion to what we give. Seventeen boatmen set out upon the turbulent river of philately back in October 1943 and cast what they had upon the waters. It has germinated, sprouted, and borne fruit, as attested by a membership of 470 as well as the great showing of essays and proofs at the recent Centenary International Exposition held in New York.

The great exhibit of King George VI, for example, leads one to believe that Essays and Proofs hold high place with His Majesty. Of the five frames exhibited, four contained drawings, essays and proofs. It is interesting to note that our late friend and benefactor, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, assisted King George in the selection of this particular exhibit.

The exhibit of the American Bank Note Company was not only comprehensive, but also very striking—eight frames containing proofs of various stamps of many countries.

Scores of private collections were enhanced by the inclusion of essays and proofs. We noted how well C. C. Hart had placed them among his 1869 issues of the regular stamps. We gazed in admiration at the 20th Century proofs of Mrs. Caroline Prentice Cromwell, and at the Jackson Head proofs displayed by Ignatz Reiner in his historical collection of Andrew Jackson. Extremely interesting were the displays of Howard A. Lederer with his story of the Harding memorial stamp, of R. B. LaRue with his marvelous collection of Post Office seals, of W. Parsons Todd and his proofs of Special Delivery stamps. An unusual piece of philatelic research was shown by Julian Blanchard in his display of the Bank Note origin of the first United States stamps.

However, the outstanding display of United States Essays and Proofs was seen in the twenty frames belonging to Clarence W. Brazer and Thomas F. Morris. Elsewhere is given a detailed account of these first place winners. Our sincere appreciation goes also to those other essay and proof exhibitors whose displays I haven't room to mention here.

Our Society can be justly proud of all the showings of its members. Forty-seven of them received awards, many of them *firsts*, as well as many *seconds*, *thirds*, and *fourths*, all real achievements in an international competition.

We were especially pleased to note, from the many who registered at our Lounge at the Exhibition, how far we have progressed in the attainment of our particular philatelic purpose, and how much has been contributed through the Journal in research and the dissemination of information. One hundred and thirty members took time out to come up to the third floor and register with us. It was indeed a pleasure to greet personally these members, as well as 35 new applicants, and to learn first hand the great interest our Society has aroused in the collection of essays and proofs and collateral material.

What we have sown, has flourished. Our swelling membership, plus their many outstanding contributions, have produced the finest philatelic Journal yet issued. This Centenary number of the Journal has been the talk of the philatelic world. It took every grain of seed we had to do it—actually we ran a little short of seed—but we are optimistic that the harvest will be abundant, and bring us a return far beyond our wildest hopes.

Thanks for listening.

Chester A. Smeltzer.

Bank Note Origin of a Confederate Essay

By Andrew P. Rasmussen, E. P. S. 296



200E-C FIVE CENTS Confederate Essay



Die Proof of National Bank Note Co. Vignette "Liberty"

Those of us who possess the excellent "Catalog & Hand-book of the Postage Stamps and Envelopes of the Confederate States of America" published by August Dietz, E. P. S. will probably have noted with interest the essays of the Confederacy listed and illustrated

therein. Of these essays, attention is directed to that shown in Figure 3 on page 216, described as "Model—Woman's Head—Confederate States of America, Postage Five Cents (Artist unknown, probably Manouvrier, New Orleans, La.), *black*."

This model essay, a unique item of course, appears to have been made from a patchwork of borders, ornaments, and a vignette, clipped from existing engravings, with some lettering and small details done by hand. The model itself it has not been our privilege to see; but we are able to illustrate it here in half tone from a cut in the possession of our Editor. The illustration in the Dietz catalog is a line cut and, upon magnification, shows detail quite clearly; however, we are informed that this is from an artist's rendering of the original and not an exact copy.

A number of years ago this artist's copy was printed by lithography and issued by the Southern Publishing Co. (August Dietz, President) as part of a set of "Facsimile Die Proofs" of the Confederate general issues. It was printed in red and black on a small card, with the following superscription:

CONFEDERATE ESSAY / Design by an Unknown Artist of New Orleans, La. / Original in the Collection of H. E. Deats, Esq. / (Experimentally rendered in color.)

The writer, having come into possession of one of these attractive color reproductions, became interested in the design and engaged in a hunt for "the story behind the stamp"—in this case an essay. Being a bank note collector as well as a collector of essays and proofs of stamps, he was rewarded in his search by the discovery that the central vignette is from a bank note die. This portrait, described in the Dietz catalog as "Woman's Head," was found, after considerable search, to have been taken from an exquisite National Bank Note Co. engraving entitled "Liberty." A die proof of this subject is here reproduced. Both the vignette and essay are enlarged fifty percent.

Uses of the Liberty Vignette



Bank Note with Figure of Liberty by the National Bank Note Co.

Some further investigation uncovered several instances of the use of this die by the National Bank Note Co. in its engraving business. For example, it appears on a \$10 note of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Cecil County, Elkton, Md., shown in an accompanying illustration. We have also in our possession a torn off fraction of a \$3 note of some other bank which contains the vignette, not enough of this note being left for its identification (perhaps some of our readers may have it). It has also been found on some engraved bank checks with the imprint of the National Bank Note Co., among them being checks for the First National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y., 187—, and the Powers Banking House, Rochester, N. Y., 186—. It can very likely be found on other notes and checks by this company.

Probable Author of the Essay

This discovery naturally opened up the question as to the author of the essay. Was it Manouvrier, a local lithographer of New Orleans, as suggested by the author of the cata-

log, or was it the National Bank Note Co.? It is conceivable that Manouvrier could have obtained a copy of the Liberty figure on some work of the National Bank Note Co., clipped off the head, and used it to make up the model essay. However, the National had not done much bank note work for the Southern banks since its organization in October of 1859, and the chances of this particular vignette's having come into possession of Manouvrier would seem to be rather slim.

It seems far more likely, on the other hand, that the essay was the work of the National Bank Note Co. itself. It is known that such essays were submitted by its competitor, the American Bank Note Co. We learn from a letter written by the president of the American⁽¹⁾ that in March, 1861, application was made to this company by agents of the Confederate States for "Specimens of Postage Stamps and prices," and that "they were furnished with Specimens and terms." Also it is a fact that in the first year of the war paper currency was issued by the Confederate States with the imprint of the National Bank Note Co., and also with the imprint of the Southern Bank Note Co., which was the New Orleans branch of the American. The newspapers of the time (1861), as quoted in one of W. L. Ormsby's pamphlets,⁽²⁾ publicized the fact that United States marshals had entered the offices of both the American and National Companies in New York and had seized plates engraved for bonds for the Confederacy; and that those companies had sent on specimens, etc., when the C. S. A. advertised for proposals for furnishing stamps, Treasury Notes and Bonds. It is to be said in exoneration of the bank note companies, however, that all such operations ceased after President Lincoln's Proclamation of April 18, 1861, forbidding trade with the enemy.

In view of the foregoing facts it seems almost certain that we can credit the National Bank Note Co. with the Confederacy essay that we have been considering, rather than Manouvrier.

The Liberty Vignette Copied on a Stamp



Salvador's A26, 1894, with "Liberty" Vignette

Pursuing further this matter of "the story behind the stamp," the writer has come upon another use of the Liberty vignette, in a somewhat different manner. It has been pointed out from time to time how some of the Central American "Seebeck" stamps made use of designs borrowed from other sources. Our search has revealed the fact that the National Bank Note Company's "Liberty" was copied in its entirety, in miniature, with only slight alterations, for one of Salvador's Seebeck designs of 1894 (Scott's type A26), which ran through a series of values from one centavo to one peso. An interesting item in the writer's collection of miscellanies is a cover bearing some of these stamps addressed to "Senor don" N. F. Seebeck himself, in New York, by a Government official of Salvador.

Thus we see again, as has been pointed out by other writers in this JOURNAL, how a study of obsolete bank notes can sometimes supply the answers to questions about the designs found on our stamps or essays.

(1) C. W. Brazer, *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, April, 1941, page 125.

(2) "Cycloidal Configurations, or the Harvest of Counterfeiters." By W. L. Ormsby. No date; probably about 1862.



THE BRAZER TROPHY II

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This gold trophy mounted on a walnut pedestal, inscribed as above, is 22 inches tall. It will be awarded for the first time at the Pittsburgh Convention, from August 13 to 17, 1947. Chester A. Smeltzer having won TROPHY I three times, this TROPHY II replaces it. Mr. Smeltzer is now not in competition for the Brazer Trophy. We have already heard of several competitors and we hope there may be many more before entries are closed. Entry blanks may be obtained from A. E. Guenther, 638 Audubon Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa. The date and name of the annual winner will be engraved on the pedestal each year and the trophy held by the winner until the next exhibition when it is to be returned. We expect that this prize will bring out many proof exhibits for at least the next three years, and perhaps much longer. Possibly by then, or before, the Essay Proof Society Annual Conventions may include an Exhibition, and another trophy may be the Grand Prize.

Grilled Essays of the U. S. 1870 Issue

By Karl Burroughs.

This article describes nineteen 1870 stamps with odd sized, unflattened grills different from the grills on the issued stamps, which puts them in the essay class. All were in the collection of Col. E. H. R. Green and prior to that they were in the collection of the Earl of Crawford.

The grilled stamps examined are the 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, points down, and the same denominations with grill points up except that no 24 cents, points up, has been seen.

The paper is thin and hard, distinctly the type of paper used by the National Bank Note Co. The thickness of the paper varies, two essays are .003" thick, six are .0023" and eleven are .002" thick. All would be classed as without gum but there are traces of gum along the sides of some which indicates that the gum has been removed and it is probable that gummed stamps were embossed.

In some cases stamps of the same denomination do not have exactly the same shades but except for the thirty cents and one of the ninety cents, which have shades usually accredited to the Continental Bank Note Co., the shades are those used by the National Bank Note Co.

The more pronounced colors have the following Brazer-Ridgway nomenclature shades:

Brazer	Ridgway
6 cents 1 h/1 dim m. deep red	— deep old rose
7 cents 5 -/0 o-o-red	— Brazil red
7 cents 5 i/0 deep o-o-red	— scarlet
24 cents 61 -/3 dismal v-r-violet	— slate-violet (2)
30 cents 69 m/5 dusky neutral gray	— gray-black
90 cents 1 i/1 dim deep red	— Acajou red
90 cents 3 h/1 dim m. deep o-red	— light Pompeian red

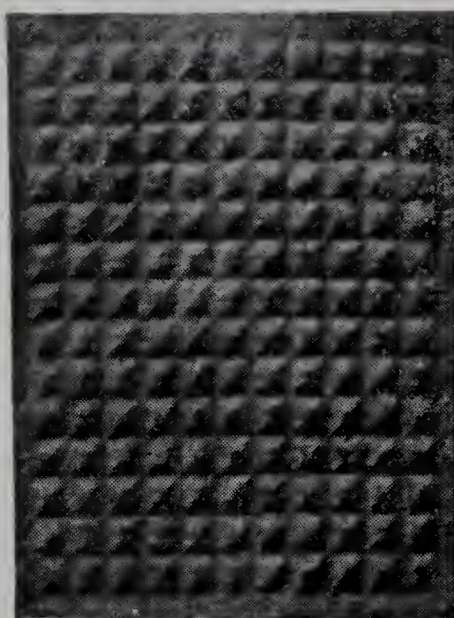
The ninety cents in Pompeian is a bit brighter than the Continental ninety cents stamps described in the U. S. Catalogue as carmine-rose. The Acajou red ninety cents matches some of the National grilled stamps as does the twenty-four cents. Despite the color variations noted, but considering the paper and absence of the secret marks, all appear to be National Bank Note Co. printings.

The Grills

These nineteen stamps were embossed with grill rolls and beds in excellent condition thus producing deep sharp grills which are striking in appearance. The three cents, points up, was lightly embossed. The grill points usually project about .002" above the surface of the paper. Authorities differ as to whether or not the grilled stamps were subjected to pressure but these deeply grilled stamps would have required heavy pressure to have reduced these grills to the condition of the grills found on the issued stamps. It is apparent that these stamps were not passed through a hydraulic press. These are cross grills with blunted points but not truncated. On some the crosses, formed by the edges of the pyramids, come to sharp points. If gummed stamps were embossed the effect of the gum may have been to dull the points. [500 tons pressure was used to flatten grilled sheets. Ed.]

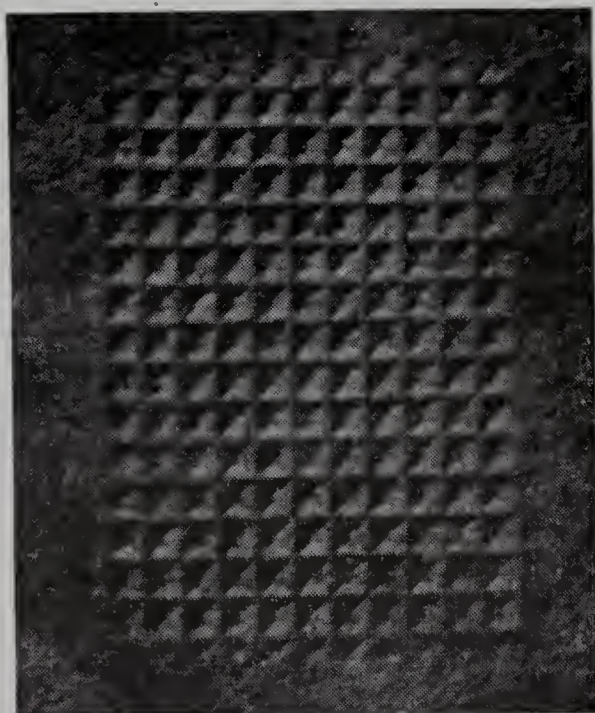
The points up, seven cents has 11 x 14 points with incomplete rows at both top and bottom measuring about 9 x 11.7 mm. The seven cents, points down, has 11 x 14 points with incomplete rows at both top and bottom and the grill measures about 9 x 12½ mm.

The remaining seventeen stamps have 11 x 14 points grills whose areas are about 9 x 11 mm. Some of the grills are narrower at the bottom where they measure about 8½ mm. A similar taper can sometimes be seen on the issued stamps and, assuming that



Seven Cents 1870, 11 x 14 Points Up, 9 x 11.7 mm. Enlarged.

the rolls were applied crosswise of the stamps, this incomplete embossing may result from an imperfect contact between the sheet, or stamp, and the bed of the embossing press.



Twenty Four Cents, 11 x 14 Points Down, 9 x 11 mm. Enlarged.

The twenty-four cents grill is typical of all 11 x 14 points grills. Save for the items enumerated, no other grills of this 9 x 11 mm. size have been seen, yet there is a possibility, as will be shown further on, that other single copies may have existed. As far as is known no sheets or blocks with a 11 x 14 grill exist; therefore it is probable that only single stamps or small blocks of stamps were embossed.

Nothing can be deduced as to the size of the grill roll used. The grooves were precisely cut as though the spacing was fixed by some mechanical device like a dividing engine. When the grill is enlarged four diameters the intersection of the grooves is found to be very close to a right angle but this does not prove that the grooves are circles about the roll. They are spaced a little less than $1/32''$ apart and a spiral on the roll, advancing this distance in one revolution, would escape detection unless the diameter of the roll was small. It is possible that the roll had several areas of grill points and among them there may have been the irregular grills noted on the seven cents stamps. Otherwise the seven cents stamps may have been grilled from a different roll.

No 1870 stamps with a 11 x 14 grill have been found and, except for Tiffany, no observer lists a grill of this 9 x 11 mm size. The H grills, 10 x 12 mm., are a trifle finer than the 11 x 14 point grill and it does not seem at all probable that an 11 x 14 point grill roll could have been made by recutting an H grill roll.

The I grill, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ mm., sometimes has 11×13 points but no copy of an I grill has been seen with an incomplete extra row at either top or bottom. Thus there is no evidence that these seven cents stamps were embossed with an I grill roll.

The grills on these 1870 stamps may well be experimental essays, which is indicated to some extent by the excellence of the embossing and by the fact that the grills were not flattened. Except as issued stamps should be found with 11×14 point grills, it would appear that these stamps were embossed with a roll, or rolls, made for experimental purposes.

The stamps, except for the three high values, have dull impressions and must have been printed from plates which had seen considerable use. This is most apparent on the lower denominations whose impressions frequently show broken lines.

Luff's Observations

In the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. IX, 1896, under the title "Dangerous Counterfeits of United States Grills," John N. Luff states that complete sets of 1870 stamps, twelve cents missing, with 11×14 point grills with points up, and down, were submitted to him. He noted them as not having been through the hydraulic press and stated that no United States stamps have 11×14 grills. Luff classed the stamps as printings from old plates but does not mention gum. The shades of the six cents and seven cents recorded by Luff are six cents—light rose, seven cents—one deep carmine-vermillion, and one very dark.

Comparing the stamps now at hand with the descriptions given by Luff, it is to be noted that the seven cents stamps do not agree in the number of grill points. Yet the 11×13 points and 11×14 plus points grills, noted earlier in this article, are so plain that it does not seem likely that Luff missed them.

Luff's six cents light rose, as against dim m. deep red which cannot be classed as light rose, is lighter than most three cents 1861 stamps which the U. S. Catalogue describes as rose. The seven cents 1870 stamps examined by the writer are far from the very dark carmine-vermillion given by Luff. Admitting that the vision of two different observers may not react alike to colors, and taking into account the different color nomenclatures used, it still seems that two sets of grilled stamps are involved.

The absence of the twelve cents 11×14 points grilled stamps cannot be explained but it would seem as though twelve cents stamps would have been embossed in order to make the sets complete. Even as long ago as 1896 the 1870 twelve cents grilled stamp commanded a high price, which may have induced someone to abstract the twelve cents 11×14 points grills from the sets for sales purposes.

Luff does not seem to have considered that these 11×14 points grills might have been essays as he includes as counterfeits the 1867 three cents grilled all over, points down, now listed as an essay, and the 1867 five cents grilled all over, now cataloged as a stamp.

Most authorities on grilled stamps have followed Luff by designating 11×14 points grills as fraudulent. However had they been made to deceive collectors it would have been wholly unnecessary to have embossed the "points up" grills. The probability is that these stamps were prepared for experimental or demonstration purposes, or essays.

These Essays

The occasion for these experimental grills is conjectural and the following explanation, while plausible, may not be factual. The patent for embossing stamps was granted Charles F. Steel, Oct. 22, 1867. No doubt prior to this date Steel had prepared numerous essay grills, as he had succeeded in obtaining A. N. Zevely's approval of the embossing process. At this time Zevely was Third Assistant Postmaster General in charge of stamps. Quoting from "A Historical Catalog of U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs" by Dr. Clarence W. Brazer:⁽¹⁾

"On Dec. 9, 1867, Mr. Steel sold the rights to use the patent at 3 cents per 1000 to the National Bank Note Co. whose postage stamp contract had been extended to Feb. 1st, 1869, and the stamps furnished under this supplemental contract were embossed under Steel's patent under his own supervision."

(1) *Collectors Club Philatelist*, July, 1940, p. 175.

The National Bank Note Co. embossed some of the 1870 stamps but most of the printings from this issue were not embossed and in the late stage of the contract none were embossed although Steel continued to supervise stamp production until the contract expired April 1, 1873.

Quoting again from "A Historical Catalogue of U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs.":⁽¹⁾

"The Continental Bank Note Co. was awarded the Postage Stamp Contract on Jan. 10, 1873 to expire April 30, 1877. On April 1, 1873 Charles F. Steel commenced establishing in new quarters a plant to produce postage stamps for this company under a four year contract as Superintendent of the Manufacture and Delivery of Postage Stamps at \$7500. per year plus \$2500. per year for the use of his embossing patent during the period of his employment. He also received in 1875 another contract from the C. B. N. Co., independent of his salary, of \$35.00 per million for finishing the ordinary stamps and \$75.00 per million for Official and Newspaper stamps, with free use of the C. B. N. Co. premises, machinery, power and all materials, by which contract Mr. Steel assumed all losses incurred in imperfect finishing of the stamps after they were printed and delivered to him."

Thus Steel was to be paid for the use of his patent at a date over a year after the embossing of stamps had ceased. It is surprising that an agreement was made to pay for the use of a patent which had become obsolete and also a patent of doubtful utility. The contract covering the payment for patent rights was dated Feb. 7, 1873. Prior to this date Steel had somehow convinced the Continental Bank Note Co. executives that the embossing procedure was worth while.

It is my supposition that shortly before Feb. 7, 1873, Steel had stamps printed by the National Bank Note Co. embossed with the 11 x 14 points grill. He may have needed some additional evidence to exhibit to C. B. N. Co. officials in order to substantiate the merits of his patent.

A new roll may have been made or perhaps some old experimental roll was used. Besides the 11 x 14 points grill the roll may have had the two irregular grills found on the seven cents stamps from the Green collection and these grills may have been inadvertently embossed on two seven cents stamps, while two other seven cents stamps may have been embossed with the 11 x 14 points grill. This would account for Luff's observation on seven cents stamps with the 11 x 14 points grill. Since these 11 x 14 points embossed stamps do not have secret marks and have paper with colors mostly those of the National Bank Note Co., it appears certain that they were embossed before any Continental stamps were printed, hence all of them may come from very late printings by the National Bank Note Co. Late in 1872, or early in 1873, the National Co. may have been printing the thirty cents stamps in gray-black and the ninety cents in a carmine-rose shade, then when Continental Co. began to print stamps of these denominations Steel may have had the last shades used by the National Co. matched.

Because of the expense, Steel may have had only a few stamps of each denomination embossed, as the contract with the Post Office Dept. required every stamp accounted for it is probable that Steel had to purchase stamps for his personal experiments at the New York Post Office. If these stamps were purchased from a stock of single stamps, or at different times, some denominations may have been represented by stamps from different sheets, which would account for the differences in shades which have been noted on these 11 x 14 points grill stamps.

The stamps from the Green collection are reputed to have been in the files of the National Bank Note Co., which may, or may not, be true. It would seem more probable that a set was given to the Continental Bank Note Co. and Steel may have retained a set. On July 22, 1889, Steel submitted to the Post Office Dept. extensive evidence that he was qualified to receive a contract on which he was then low bidder; this included "*Some experiments on embossed stamps*," perhaps some he had produced many years before.⁽²⁾ This may signify that Steel kept a file of the grills he had prepared, which at least would have been a logical method of keeping a record of his various embossing experiments.

Of course it is not certain that Steel did all this, but on the other hand he may well have had occasion to make grilled essays to help in securing that contract covering the use

⁽²⁾ Information submitted by Dr. Clarence W. Brazier.

of his patent by Continental Co. There are several essays on sheets of plain paper embossed with the Continental Co. J grill 7 x 9½ mm.; one has an 1874 year date and another has the signature of A. D. Hazen, then Third Assistant Postmaster General. The essay signed by Hazen implies that Steel or the Continental Co., essayed the J grill to the Post Office Dept., probably in 1874. The Continental stamps with the J grill may also have been produced in 1874 or shortly thereafter. These J grill essays, and stamps, are no doubt due to a further effort on Steel's part to have the Post Office Dept. return to the issue of embossed stamps and thereby make some return to the Continental Co. for the contract payments for the use of the patent.

The 11 x 14 points and J grills were brought to Luff's attention in the 1890's after the expiration of the patent. Among those who substantiated the use and preparation of the J grill, Luff lists "the Superintendent of the stamp department, the patentee of the process and the man who made the grill roller." The patentee and superintendent of manufacture of the 1873 issue stamps was Charles F. Steel. It may be that we owe the preservation of the 11 x 14 point grill essays, and the J grills, to Steel who, in a sense, may have tried to secure Luff's philatelic authentication of his (Steel's) private file of grilled paper and grilled stamps for sales purposes. If as surmised Steel instigated the submission of this grilled material to Luff he succeeded in obtaining approval of the J grill on 1873 stamps.

Reasons for Bill H. R. 2859

To Regulate the Sale of Proofs of Postage Stamps

Introduced by Hon. Ralph Gwinn of N. Y.

The Treasury Department from time to time since before 1887, through the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, has struck proof coins, medals and experimental pieces which are sold to the public (Numismatists) at face value plus a small service charge. Stamp collectors (Philatelists), collectors of engravings and artists, have long desired this privilege to buy die proofs of postage stamps at a similar price. Since 1894, when postage stamps were first produced by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, these die proofs have been given away by Post Office Department officials as favors and, due to their scarcity, when sold in the open market now realize up to \$1250.00 each. This Bill H. R. 2859 is based on a part of a circular issued by the Bureau of the Mint of the Treasury Department—"Regulations for Proof Coins" dated July, 1910, Amending Regulations of 1887, but the present bill does not include experimental essays as the coin regulations provide. Neither does it include proofs of postage due or postal note stamps which are not sold to the public by the Post Office Department.

This bill limits the sale of proofs to those of stamps issued during the current fiscal year only, as do the Regulations for Proof Coins. It will apply only to future stamps and thus not affect the prices already paid for proofs of previous issues, as now applies to proof coins.

The Bureau of Engraving & Printing now sells die proofs of engravings of all Presidents for 25 cents each and complete sets in a smaller size for \$3.00.

All postage stamp dies are hardened and should produce thousands of prints after the transfer rolls are made without damage during the current year as provided in this bill. The previously made transfer roll reliefs are used to make new plates for stamps.

From 1875 to 1880 the U. S. Post Office Department offered and sold at face value from one cent to sixty dollars each, special printings of all postage stamps including obsolete postage, official and newspaper stamps not good for prepayment of postage.

From 1869 to 1875 plate proofs of new issues of postage stamps on India paper were freely distributed to the press for publicity.

About 1879, 1885, 1890 and 1893, 500 sets of plate proofs of all U. S. postage stamps issued from 1847 to those respective dates were freely given out by favor of the Post Office

Department. In 1893, 1894, 1898, and 1901 about 50 sets of die proofs of postage stamps issued during those years were given away by favor of the Post Office Department. In 1903, over 90 albums containing die proofs of all U. S. stamps issued from 1847 to 1902 were freely given away by favor of the Post Office Department. Engravers and designers of stamps from the earliest times have been entitled to have unfinished and finished proofs of their work as evidence of their ability. The engraving firms who produced U. S. stamps from 1847 to 1894 were also entitled to own and distribute experimental essays and proofs of stamps.

All these essays and proofs have been avidly collected by Philatelists ever since stamps were produced. The Essay Proof Society founded in 1943, which sponsors this bill, is now composed of nearly 500 philatelists who collect proofs. The National Federation of Stamp Clubs, composed of the clubs all over the country, took a vote on whether collectors desired to buy proofs at the Philatelic Agency and the vote in favor of the bill was surprisingly large.

Under this bill the Post Office Department (as the Treasury Department now does) would collect all costs of production including necessary administrative accounting and personnel at the Philatelic Agency etc. in its established service charge, plus the face value of the proof. Thus it would lose nothing and would make a profit on the face value of proofs sold and not used for postal service. Should anyone mistakenly use a proof for postage the Post Office would lose nothing as it already would have received full face value, although the cost of production is no more for a \$5.00 proof than for a 1/2c cent proof. It would therefore be no more necessary for postal clerks to detect the use of proofs than it now is to detect the recent reproduction of the 1847 stamps, 5 cents blue and 10 cents red which are acceptable for postage when cut from the miniature centenary sheet sold for 15 cents.

The only apparent reason against this bill is that it would nullify the favors now enjoyed by free gift of proofs that sell for very high prices. Such favors about 1904 caused a scandal which resulted in an official investigation by the Assistant Attorney General, who wrote an informal advice that no more proofs be given out and the dismissal of the Post Office official involved occurred. This bill should prevent a repetition of similar practices.

Please write at once to your Congressman and Senators to support this bill.

We have just been advised that, due to the early adjournment of Congress, this bill will be held over for the next session in January 1948.

Review of Publications

The Philatelist, London, for March 1946 illustrates a recently discovered photographic block of four reproduced from a handsome essay drawing for an "Overseas Dominions" £20 postage stamp. Below the head of Britannia are a quadriga of galloping horses, separated by the denomination of value. The editor states that it probably was for an airmail stamp and dates between 1930 and 1938. He attributes the design to Waterlow and Sons but requests further information.

There is also an interesting article entitled "Chesuncook Lake (Maine) Local Post: U. S. A." by E. F. Hurt. The moose head one cent green lithographed stamp illustrated is said to have been issued in 1888. When there was no government "post office nor postal service beyond North East Carry." There was also a 3 cents brown and 5 cents blue of the "Tourists Despatch" local stamps. Mr. Hurt credits W. B. O'Connor and John P. Burns of Bangor, Maine for some of the information.

Philately for September 16, 1946 features an illustrated two page article entitled "Essays and Proofs" by Clarence W. Brazer, which gives an interesting overall picture of the scope of the subject that should be interesting for our members to hand to their stamp collector friends. Many historic incidents are told. Copies can be obtained from David Leidman, Editor, 200 S. Seventh St., St. Louis 2, Mo. Price of single copies, 10 cents.

Switzerland

Its Essays and Proofs

By George W. Caldwell, E. P. S. 318.

(Continued from Journal No. 14, Page 102.)

C. Air-Mail Issues

Switzerland occupies a very important strategic position in air transport, particularly in the international scene. For centuries this little alpine republic has served as a cross-roads in Central Europe. Its position today is simply the culmination of an evolutionary movement that had its beginning centuries ago. Well before the days of Caesar some of its roads—perhaps we should say trails, or even foot paths—provided links in the European network; for example, between Austria and Germany on the one hand, and France and Italy on the other.

With the general advance in economic development, Switzerland played its part—improved roads, improved means of transportation. A steam railroad, the first in Switzerland, was placed in operation in 1847 and ran between Zurich and the Bavarian city of Baden. From railway transportation to that of the air was but a short step; and in this step Switzerland measured up to its responsibility.

In view of the limited area of the country, much of which is occupied by lofty mountain ranges, one would not have expected much progress in Swiss aviation. However, brave, daring air-men such as Oscar Bider, Walter Mittelholzer, and others accepted the challenge and proved to the world that aviation in Switzerland was possible, and practical; and, be it noted, these flyers did not have modern type, powerful planes. They were obliged to use what the present-day pilots would call “crates.”

Pioneer Days

Swiss pioneer days paralleled, in a measure, those of our country. Mail-carrying flights—in many instances short hops between adjacent towns—were made, often in connection with fairs, air-meets, and other celebrations. Such mail was franked in the usual manner, but on the earlier flights semi-official air-mail stamps were required in addition. Although these stamps were issued by the committees in charge of such events, they were cancelled by the Postal Department, using cachets provided by that department; hence their semi-official rating. For the later flights the custom of using special air-mail adhesives was continued. The use of these, however, was not obligatory, nor were they cancelled by the Postal Department. Hence they have no official status. The “post marks” found on these were provided by the committees in charge of the events.

Whether to include these semi-official and unofficial adhesives in one's collection is a moot question, one that must be left to the individual collector's pleasure. Advanced air-mail collectors in Switzerland *do* include them; and they are given recognition in the specialized catalog published by the Swiss Air-Mail Society.⁽³⁸⁾ Here in America they are listed in the Sanabria Catalog; and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that, due to efforts by the Helvetia Society, they may be so listed in the Scott Catalog at an early date.

In preparing the following list of essays and proofs of these stamps, the author has drawn freely on the Swiss Air-Mail Society's catalog. Although certain details of peculiar interest to essay proof students are lacking, and the difficulty of arriving at exact meaning at times in translating from one language to another causes one to hesitate, yet it is felt this listing will be very helpful in further research.

(38) Societe Aerophilatelique Suisse.



Fig. 40



Fig. 41



Fig. 43



Fig. 42



Fig. 44



Fig. 45

Illustrations by Courtesy of Sanabria Air Post Catalog.

Essays

1913. Aarau-Olten flight, April 6, Pilot: Oscar Bider. Plate (?) impression; perforated. Differs from the approved design in the inscription "Stadt Aaran" in place of "Start Aarau." (Fig. 40)

No. 300. 50 Centimes, blue, dark-blue, yellow.

Proofs

1913. Herisau-Niederglatt flight, March 31. Pilot: Favre. Plate (?) impression; hand-pulled, lacks sharpness; white paper; imperforate. (Fig. 41)

No. 301. 50 Centimes, black-blue.

Trial Color Proofs

1913. Olten Air-Meet, August 31. Pilot: Th. Borrer. (Pilot refused to make the flight due to the condition of the field.) Plate (?) impressions; imperforate, ungummed. (Fig. 42)

No. 303. 50 Centimes, blue-green on white or yellowish (16 issued).

No. 303. 50 Centimes, blue-green on white or yellowish (16 issued).

Note: This stamp was an unofficial issue.

1913. Burgdorf-Bern flight, March 30. Pilot: Oscar Bider. Plate (?) impressions; white paper, imperforate. (Fig. 43)

No. 304. 50 Centimes, black.

No. 305. 50 Centimes, blue-black.

No. 306. 50 Centimes, greenish-black.

No. 307. 50 Centimes, brown.

No. 308. 50 Centimes, violet.

No. 309. 50 Centimes, green.

No. 310. 50 Centimes, light violet (dull paper).

No. 311. 50 Centimes, light violet (coated paper).

Note: These proofs are known postmarked Burgdorf/25, III.13.

No. 312. 50 Centimes, green on chamois.

Note: This proof is known postmarked with the aero-postmark and dated 30.III.13.

1913. Sion-Sierre flight, May 18. Pilot: Oscar Bider. Plate (?) impressions; white paper, perforated. Designed by A. Martin of Ardon; printed by J. Pfefferle of Sion. (Fig. 44)

No. 313. 50 Centimes, blue.

No. 314. 50 Centimes, brown.

1913. Solothurn-Weissenstein flight, August 17. Pilot: Th. Borrer. Plate (?) impressions; imperforate. Printed by G. Fentzling of Solothurn. (Fig. 45)

No. 315. 50 Centimes, brown-red.

No. 316. 50 Centimes, claret.

Early Attempts to Establish Regular Air-Mail Routes

With the success of the Pioneer Flights in mind, we can readily imagine that the postal people looked forward to the time when the transportation of mail by airplane within and across Switzerland would be an established custom.

An opportunity to make a modest beginning in this means of mail-carriage presented itself in 1919. The army, for its own convenience, was flying planes between Zurich (Dübendorf Field) and Lausanne (Blecherette Field). On the initiative of the Postmaster General, arrangements were concluded whereby this service was made available to the public. Accordingly, on April 30, 1919, Switzerland's first air-mail route was inaugurated with planes flying between Zurich and Lausanne, and touching down at Bern.

Ordinary postage stamps of 50 Centimes denomination then current were overprinted with the army air-force insignia (Scott's No. C2) for use in prepaying the surtax fee.

This service apparently failed to appeal to public fancy and accordingly was discontinued on October 31, after six months' use.

About a year later a second attempt to establish regular air-mail service was made. Germany was flying mail between Loerrach in Baden and Frankfort-on-Main. Arrange-

(*) Inserted by the author.

ments were made whereby Swiss mail was assembled in Basel and then taken by train to nearby Loerrach, where it was placed aboard the German planes. This service was started on November 14, 1920. The then current regular postage stamps of 30 Centimes denomination were overprinted with the army air-force insignia (Scott's No. C1) for use in pre-paying the surtax fee.

This second attempt to establish regular air-mail service in Switzerland likewise met with failure, presumably because of lack of public interest, and was abandoned on January 15, 1921, after having been in use but two months.

International Routes

It would seem that the two abortive attempts to establish regular air-mail service presented no advantage in speed of mail delivery, and therefore were doomed to failure. This is emphasized by the success of subsequent international flights over longer distances, such as Zurich-Nurnberg, opened on June 1, 1922; Zurich-Constance, on September 1 of that year; and Zurich-Munich on May 15, 1923. Such flights made connections with the German network and therefore presented distinct advantage in speeding the delivery of such mail. Similar connections were made, in time, with France, Holland and other European countries.

On August 21, 1923, the Zurich-Basel route was inaugurated. At Basel, this connected with planes to Paris and London. This was the first successful domestic route, and, although the distance flown was short—less than 50 miles—it succeeded because it provided speedy mail service to Paris and London with which the Swiss had extensive trade relations.

Year by year, we see more and more cities added to this network; and today Switzerland plays a very important role in air transport. Today it has the honor of being one of the terminals (Geneva) in the Trans-Atlantic Service.

Definitive Air-Mail Stamps

With the transportation of mail by air-plane definitely assured, the Postal Department decided to issue a definitive series of stamps for franking such mail. The first of these were made available to the public on March 1, 1923, and consisted of six values: 15, 25, 35, 40, 45 and 50 Centimes. Karl Bickel of Wallenstadtberg furnished the essays (Scott's designs AP 1, 2, & 3). These stamps were typographed in the Postal Printing Plant on watermarked, granite (blue and red) paper which had been supplied by the Sihl Mills. Postal panes are of twenty-five subjects and were perforated in the frame perforator of $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ gauge.

In 1924 a 20 Centimes value, using the 15 Centimes design by Bickel, was added. The series was further enlarged by three new values: 65 and 75 Centimes, and 1 Franc. These were designed (Scott's design AP 4) by P. E. Vybert of Geneva, and depict the mythological character Daedalus flying through the air by means of wings made principally of wax.

In 1929 another design (Scott's design AP 5) by Vybert was used for the 35 Centimes and 40 Centimes values, superceding those two values in the Bickel design. This new composition is dominated by an allegorical design showing an envelope with wings, a rather stiff concept which Vybert attempted to overcome in his drawing (Scott's design AP 6) for the 2 Francs stamp which was added to the series in 1930.

The manufacturing details of all these stamps are the same as those given for the initial issue of 1923. Many air-mail specialists recognize in addition three distinct papers that were used in the production of these stamps. These are known respectively as Ordinary, Smooth Chalky, and Grilled Chalky, and represent successive stages in the Department's attempt to improve the appearance of the stamps, including an effort to prevent curling.

In connection with rate changes, and finally in anticipation of a new issue, some of these stamps described above were revalued by overprinting. All were demonetized as of December 31, 1942.

Essays and Proofs

Factual data concerning essays and proofs in this section have received but limited attention from philatelic writers. Much of the data included in the listing below has been abstracted from the catalog issued by the Swiss Air-Mail Society,⁽³⁸⁾ in which the author holds membership. This is more or less lacking in detail from the American viewpoint.

A proof of the 35 Centimes, Bickel design (Scott's design AP 2) was listed for sale in the Ernst Muller Auction held in Geneva on March 15, 1947. Judging from the illustration in the catalog, this would seem to be a die impression. The color is not indicated.

Essays

1929. Designed by P. E. Vybert of Geneva (Scott's design AP 5). Plate (?) impressions of incomplete design; white paper (?).

No. 317. Figure of value omitted, red-brown.

No. 318. Figure of value omitted, blue.

No. 319. 35 Centimes, "Helvetia" omitted, blue.

No. 320. 40 Centimes, "Helvetia" omitted, blue.

Trial Color Proofs

1924-25. Designed by P. E. Vybert of Geneva (Scott's design AP 4). Plate (?) impressions; imperforate.

No. 321. 75 Centimes, dark red, black.

No. 322. 1 Franc, violet, black.

1929. Designed by P. E. Vybert of Geneva (Scott's design AP 5). Plate (?) impressions; imperforate.

No. 323. 40 Centimes, greenish-blue, blue-green.

1930. Designed by P. E. Vybert of Geneva (Scott's design AP 6). Plate (?) impressions; card-board, imperforate.

No. 324. 2 Francs, dark-brown, light yellow-brown.

Proofs

1924-25. Designed by P. E. Vybert of Geneva (Scott's design AP 4). Plate (?) impressions; imperforate.

No. 325. 65 Centimes, blue, light-blue.

No. 326. 75 Centimes, carmine, orange.

No. 327. 1 Franc, dark-violet, light-violet.

Landscape Group 1941

A superseding issue, differing completely in design concept, appeared on May 1, 1941. These stamps (Scott's designs AP 8 to 15 incl.) depict some of Switzerland's outstanding landscapes, a separate one for each denomination. Albert Yersin of Lutry furnished the designs, and also engraved the original steel dies. The remaining steps in their manufacture, including the intaglio printing on the continuous-process rotary press, took place in the Postal Printing Plant.

(*) Inserted by the author.

Two types of unwatermarked, granite paper have been used for these stamps; that used for the low values—30, 40, 50, 60 and 70 Centimes—contains blue, red and orange silk fibers, whereas the high values—1, 2, and 5 Francs—contain black and red fibers. The low values appear to be on tinted paper and the high values on surface-tinted paper.

Neither essays nor proofs appear to be in private ownership.

Special Issues

On several occasions the Postal Department has issued special⁽³⁹⁾ air-mail adhesive stamps. Generally, however, a conservative policy has been followed.

Included in this category is a Souvenir Sheet (Scott's design A 67) issued in connection with the National Philatelic Exhibition held in Aarau in 1938 from September 17 to 25. One of these sheets together with a ticket of admission to the show was sold for Fr. 1.50.

This sheet is a composite including two copies of the then current 20 Centimes regular postage stamp and one copy of the 65 Centimes air-mail stamp revalued by means of overprint. This overprint and the border inscriptions on the sheet were designed by H. Schreyer of Bern. These sheets were produced in the Postal Printing Plant; typography was used for the air-mail stamp, and intaglio engraving for the others.

The inclusion of an air-mail stamp in this sheet was in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Swiss Government's initial active participation in pioneer air-mail activity.

Essays and proofs of this sheet are not known in private ownership.

"Pro Aero"

Switzerland is not a large country, nor is it rich in the sense in which that term is popularly used. Yet it has done "big things." Particularly has this been true in aeronautics. Such accomplishment in the air-transport field could not have been supported entirely by the government treasury. Dependence on its people and to some extent on foreign philatelists has been necessary; hence the Pro Aero flights.

These two words are Latin and freely translated into English mean "for or on behalf of aeronautics." These flights have been held at irregular intervals since 1938. Special stamps for use solely on such flights are issued, and the price fixed so as to provide some net revenue which reverts to the Pro Aero Foundation, for use in further developing aviation.

The first of these flights took place on May 31, 1938; it was a sort of "round robin" affair, touching down at no less than twelve air-fields. This flight was scheduled to take place on May 22, but due to weather conditions it was postponed to May 31.

For use on mail carried in this flight, the then current 50 Centimes air-mail stamp (Scott's design AP 3) was specially printed in a lighter gray and overprinted in black: *1938/Pro Aero/75/75*, the original figures of value being obliterated by three horizontal lines. These were sold only in cancelled form and bearing the date *22 V. 38*.

In connection with the National Exposition held in Zurich, Pro Aero flights to the twenty-five Cantonal Capitals were made on May 6, 1939, all starting from Zurich. These were in the nature of propaganda, advertising the Exposition. Special stamps were not required. A special postmark and a cachet were applied to all covers flown.

The third Pro Aero flight took place on May 28, 1941, when First Lieutenant Heitmanek and Lieutenant Thut flew the Buochs-Payerne route, carrying philatelic mail. For use on this flight the current One Franc air-mail stamp (Scott's design AP 13) was overprinted *Pro Aero/28-V-1941* in red. These were on sale from May 12 to May 28, and their use was restricted to mail carried on this flight.

The year 1943 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the first crossing of the Alps by airplane. That remarkable performance was made by one of Switzerland's most daring pilots, Oscar Bider. In commemoration of that accomplishment, a Pro Aero flight was made on July 13, 1943, with Pilots Rageth and Stutz flying the Bern-Zurich course.

(39) See JOURNAL No. 14, page 99, for definition used in this monograph.

For use on mail carried on this flight, the One Franc Bundesfeier Stamp (Scott's design SP 121) was overprinted in black: *Pro Aero/13.VII.1943*. These stamps were placed on sale on July 1, and were for use solely on mail carried on this flight. On and after July 13 they were sold also in cancelled condition, and bearing the July 13 postmark date.

On May 22 and 23, 1946, the fifth Pro Aero flight took place. This was flown over the Lausanne-Lucerne-Locarno route. Three planes were used: HB-OKO, HB-OLU, and HB-OSI; these were flown by pilots Schreiber, De Goumoen, and Gourdou.

For use on this flight a special stamp designed by Otto Baumberger was rotogravure printed by Courvoisier of La Chaux-de-Fonds, using 100-subject etched cylinders. The paper is unwatermarked, and contains red and blue silk fibers; the gum is smooth.

These stamps, depicting a glider, were on sale at all post offices from May 1 to May 20, in mint condition; they were available at the Philatelic Agency until June 15. On and after May 22 and through June 15 the Agency also sold them bearing the May 22 or May 23 postmark.

Neither essays nor proofs of any of the Pro Aero stamps appear to be held in private ownership.

A Quarter Century of Swiss Air-Mail

The year 1944 ushered in the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of "regular" air-mail service in Switzerland. It was on April 30, 1919, when an army plane, piloted by an army flyer, arose from the Dubendorf air-field near Zurich and transported civilian mail from that point to Lausanne, touching down at Bern en route. A few months later (September 1) this route was extended to Geneva.

The following twenty-five years saw continued progress in the development of air transport in this small Central Europe Republic. By 1944 it could view with pride the progress it had made and the important position it had attained in this modern means of communication.

The Government, recognizing the importance of this accomplishment, directed that fitting ceremonies commemorate the anniversary. Hence, a special mail-carrying round-flight over the original route, Zurich to Geneva, was made on September 20. A special air-mail adhesive (Scott's design AP 19) was provided solely for use on this flight. This depicts a Douglas DC 3 plane and was designed by H. R. Vandermuhl of Lausanne. Flight Captain Heitmanek and Engineer Guyer handled the plane, touching it down at Bern and Lausanne en route.

For regular air-mail use three additional adhesives (Scott's designs AP 16 to 18 incl.) were issued. These depict several types of planes that had played an important part in Switzerland's aeronautic development: a Haefli DH 3 on the 10 Centimes value; a Fokker on the 20 Centimes; and a Lockheed-Orion on the 30 Centimes. Otto Baumberger of Unterengstringen essayed these designs.

These four commemorative stamps were rotogravure printed by Courvoisier, Inc., of La Chaux-de-Fonds, using etched copper cylinders. The unwatermarked granite paper contains blue and red silk fibers. The gum is smooth and shiny.

Essays and proofs of these do not appear to have come into philatelic ownership.

Swissair Visits America

In connection with the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York during May, 1947, Swissair, Inc., commonly called "Swissair," flew one of its modern Douglas Skymaster planes from Geneva to Washington, D. C. The original plans provided for the landing to take place on La Guardia field in New York, but due to weather conditions it was necessary to "set-down" at the Washington air-port.

This was Swissair's Maiden Voyage, and a special commemorative adhesive was provided by the Postal Department. This depicts the "Douglas" in flight over the Cathedral of St. Peter, in Geneva, and headed for the Statue of Liberty which appears on the left.

This stamp, designed by Bernhard Reber of Bern, was rotogravure printed by Courvoisier, Inc., of La Chaux-de-Fonds, using etched copper cylinders. The paper used was chalky-surfaced granite (blue and red silk fibers) and is unwatermarked.

The stamps were on sale from March 17 to May 3, and were solely for use on this special flight to America.

Neither essays nor proofs appear to be in private ownership.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Envelopes and Postal Cards bearing imprinted air-mail stamps will be discussed under the general caption: "*Postal Stationery*."

(To be continued.)

Review of Publications

There is not a nicer magazine produced in this country, or any other for that matter, than THE ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL. It is the sort of magazine that one tries to preserve even in the face of a woman bent on housecleaning. In the last issue (it is published quarterly) Henry A. Meyer and Stephen G. Rich, both authorities on the subject, collaborated on a study of the essays and proofs of the Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps. This appears to be a noble history but one would have to know as much about the triangulars as Messrs. Meyer and Rich to dare say anything for or against the article. The catalogue section of the magazine is devoted to Cape items. Don Houseworth's *Stamp Review*, July, 1946.

British Imprimaturs

The *Philatelic Magazine*, London, for December 14, 1945, under "Here Is Your Answer" tells us: "Most British imprimatur stamps now on the market were cut from the registration sheets while they were lodged at Somerset House. Nowadays, the sheets are sent to the General Post Office, and we do not know of any specimens coming on the market."

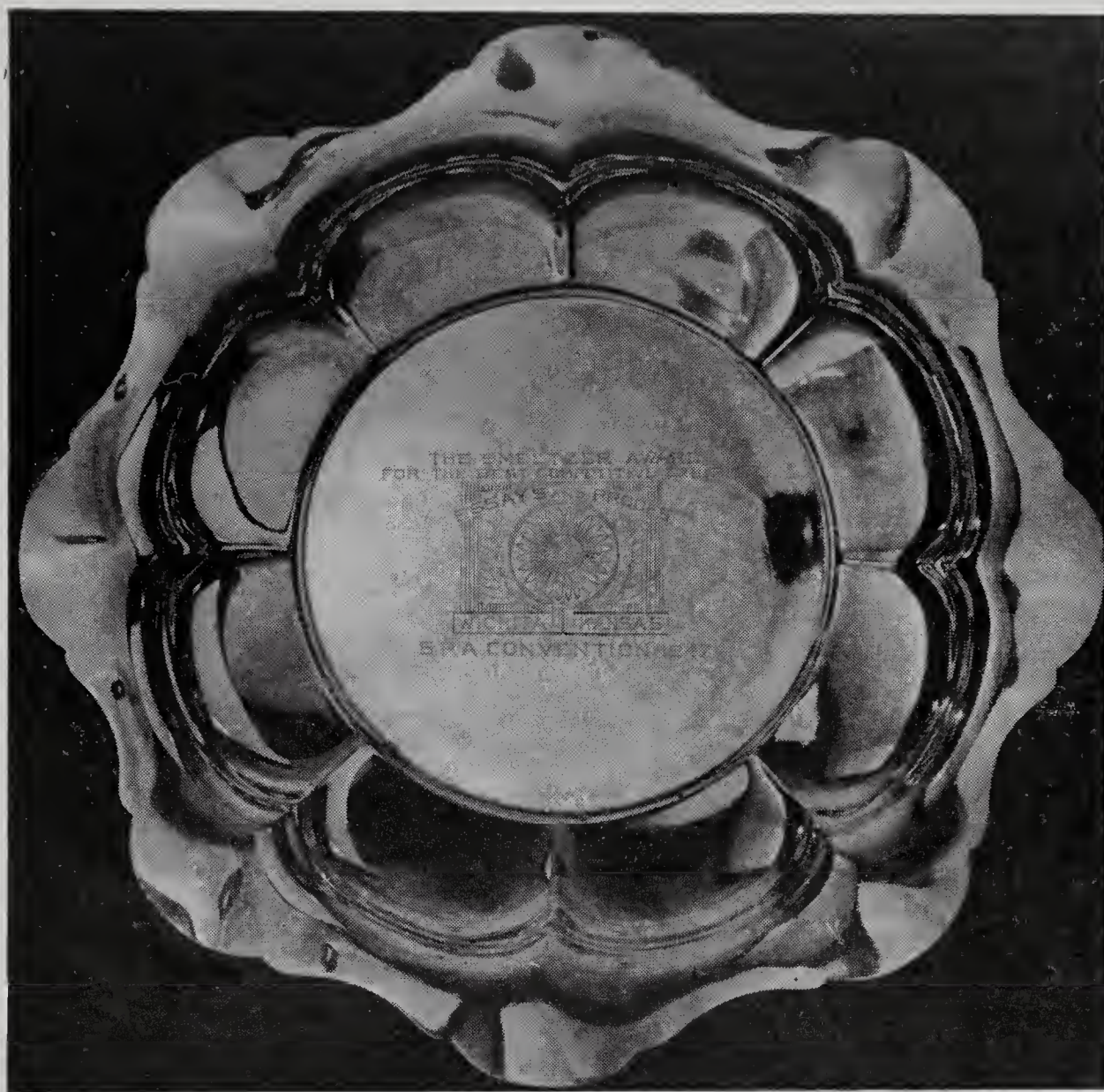
"The imperforate blocks of the [Great Britain] 1929 Postal Union Congress issue, recently sold at auction, were not imprimaturs but proofs."

Albert H. Harris, the editor, died suddenly on November 29, 1945. He also conducted the largest philatelic literature trade in England.

The London Philatelist for November 1946 gives a most interesting four and a half page discussion of "Great Britain: Surface-Printed Issues 1855-82. Imprimatur Sheets and 'Abnormals'" by K. M. Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont is the owner of the Earl of Crawford lot and many other of these imperforate Imprimaturs cut from the record sheet of proofs. He cites the previous articles relating to them, which should enable the student to gather a complete record of what is known. Earlier writers stated that the registered and approved sheet was one of six supplied by the printers, but Mr. Beaumont fails to find supporting evidence for this, except possibly in a few isolated cases of the "abnormals" which are in different color or on paper with different watermark than the issued stamps. The recent sales of Imprimaturs in London makes this article pertinent.

The Saturday Evening Post for July 6, 1946 carried a two-column very readable article by our Charless Hahn entitled "The Stamp Which Isn't" illustrating the Panama Canal two cents stamp with a blue background and telling the interesting story of the 1912 Gatun Locks Essay 398E-C which went so far that 16 plates were made of 280 stamps each and 20,000,000 stamps were printed before the error was discovered and all the stamps destroyed.

Only one of these small die essays is known to be in philatelic ownership. In Scott's U. S. Catalogue it is listed as a proof, 398A-P at \$1500. for which it has been sold—the highest priced proof in the catalog. Three large die essays of this error have been seen in the Bureau of Engraving & Printing but none is known in private ownership.



The Smeltzer Award

For the Best Competitive Exhibit of Essays and Proofs
at the

S. P. A. Convention 1947

at Wichita, Kansas

To encourage the exhibition of Essays and Proofs at this year's annual exhibition at the Society of Philatelic Americans Exhibition in Wichita, Kansas, August 29 to 31, Chester A. Smeltzer, President of the Essay Proof Society, has donated this handsome sterling silver plate as First Prize. We sincerely hope it may bring out a number of competitive exhibits of essays and proofs, either United States or Foreign Countries, as all essay and proof exhibits are eligible. For entry blanks write Lee H. Cornell, 1420 Garland Ave., Wichita 3, Kansas.

Smeltzer Cup for Foreign E. & P. at A. P. S. Exhibition

The Smeltzer Cup for Foreign Essays and Proofs, as illustrated in the Essay Proof JOURNAL No. 10, page 98 will be awarded the Best Exhibit at the American Philatelic Exhibition at Pittsburgh, August 13 to 17, 1947. This cup is awarded annually until one collector wins it three times. Dr. C. W. Hennen won it in 1946.

Report of Auction Sales of Proofs

Auctioneers desiring their sales reported should send prices realized to the Editor.

H. R. Harmer, London Sale February 17, 1947

Canada

1851	6p green Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Viking's Head essay	2E-Ac	48.00
	6p mauve Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Viking's Head essay	2E-Ac	54.00
	1p black Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Victoria essay on card	1aE-Ac	70.00
	1p brown Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Colony of Canada essay	1bE-Ab	70.00

Robson Lowe Ltd., London Sale April 9, 1947

New Brunswick

1860	17c gray-blue large die trial color proof on card	10TC1	104.00
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Daniel F. Kelleher, Boston Sale April 12, 1947

United States

1851	1c dull light blue large die proof on India paper on card (Cat. 100.00)		
		30P1	180.00
	1c blue Type V plate proof on India paper (Cat. 40.00)	42F-P3	40.00

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Philadelphia Sale April 19, 1947

United States

1851	3c black Washington essay by Gavit & Co. on bond paper	33E-Dc	10.00
1863	10c carmine die essay of Indian head	76aEa	8.00
1867	3c brown trial color plate proof perf. 12, grilled on salmon paper		
		65TC-Dc	10.00
1869	1c yellow, black-brown (2) plate essays	112E-De	7.00
	10c ultramarine plate essay imperf. o. g.	116E-Dj	11.00
	12c green, blue, red-violet (3) plate essays perf. o. g.	117E-Ce	9.00
	24c black on orange-buff paper plate essay imperf.	120E-Cd	10.00
	30c black on salmon-red paper Burgoyne plate essay imperf.	121-E-Ck	13.00
1872	3c scarlet plate essay on India paper, imperf. block of 4	184E-Hc	20.00
1845	5c red N. Y. Postmaster's 1862 reprint proof on white paper	9X1-R5	12.00
1861	1c brown trial color plate proof on stamp paper imperf.	63TC5	6.00
1863	2c green trial color plate proof on India paper	73TC3	10.00
	2c scarlet trial color plate proof on India paper	73TC3	10.00
1861	1c to 90c set of 8 small die proofs "First" in 1903 Album		
		56P2 to 72P2	57.50

H. R. Harmer, London Sale April 28, 1947

Great Britain

1880-84	½p (4) and 2½p perf. trial color plate proofs on Crown wmk paper		
		78-85TC5	28.00
1881	1p deep purple and 1900 ½p blue-green plate proofs on buff paper im-		
	perf.	79-125P5	14.50
1887-92	1½p blue plate essay of frame on Crown wmk paper, block of 4		
		112E5	48.00
1902-10	1p deep green plate proof on thick paper, block of 4	128TC5	15.00
1911	1p carmine plate proof overprinted "CANCELLED" imperf. block of 6		
		152-P5	23.00
1921-22	3p black essay	192E	19.00
	4p turquoise-blue essay on Crown wmk paper	193E	40.00
	4p "pearl-green" essay	193E	24.00
	7p dull mauve essay	195aE	22.00
	7p black essay	195aE	23.00
1913	2s6p dull green trial color plate proof on card	173TC4	25.50

Robson Lowe Ltd., London Sale May 7, 1947

Barbados

1859	6p rose-red small die proof on India paper on card	8P1	210.00
1870	6p ten different trial color proofs on large star wmk paper imperf		
		27TC5	420.00

U. S. XX Century

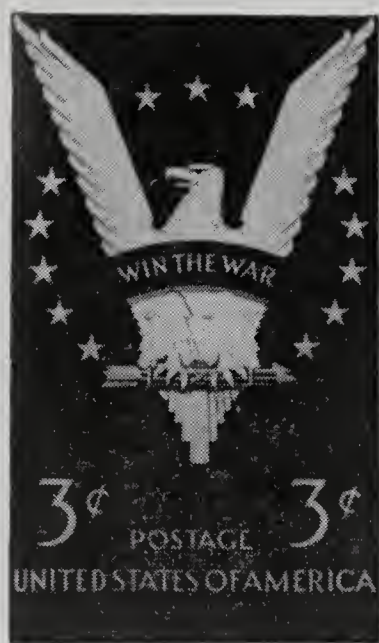
Essay Designs, Models and Proofs

By SOL GLASS

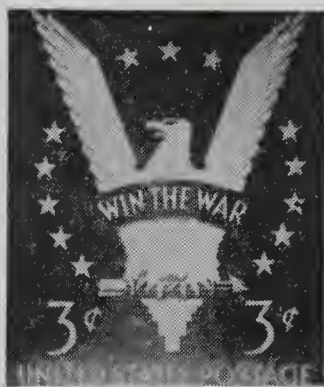
(Continued from JOURNAL 14, Page 97.)

Win the War Issue

Issued—July 4, 1942



904E-A—Rejected Essay—American Eagle.



904E-B—Accepted Essay—American Eagle

One rejected design.

Designers—Vignette—Mark O'Dea, Director, Division of Public Relations, United States Maritime Commission

Lettering and Numerals—John S. Edmondson

Engravers—Vignette—John S. Edmondson

Lettering and Numerals—John S. Edmonson

Designs Essayed—April 8, May 20, 28 and June 3, 1942 to Frank C. Walker, P.M.G.

Model Approved—June 3, 1942 by Frank C. Walker, P.M.G.

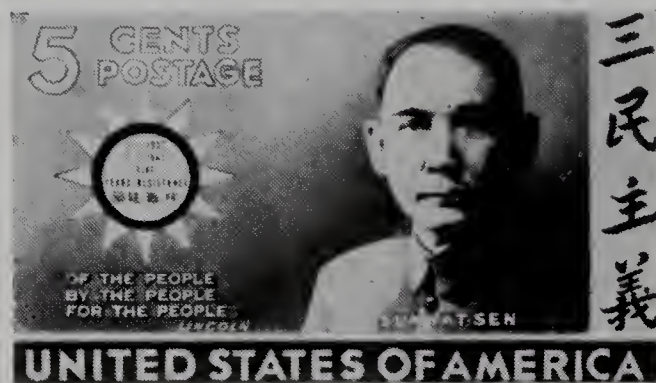
Die Proof Approved—June 18, 1942 by Frank C. Walker, P.M.G.

Source of Design

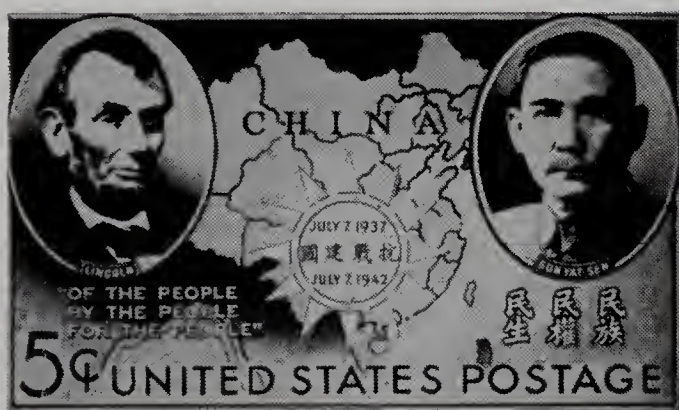
Photograph of the Maritime Eagle entitled "Ships for Victory," Designed by Mark O'Dea.

China Commemorative Issue

Issued—July 7, 1942

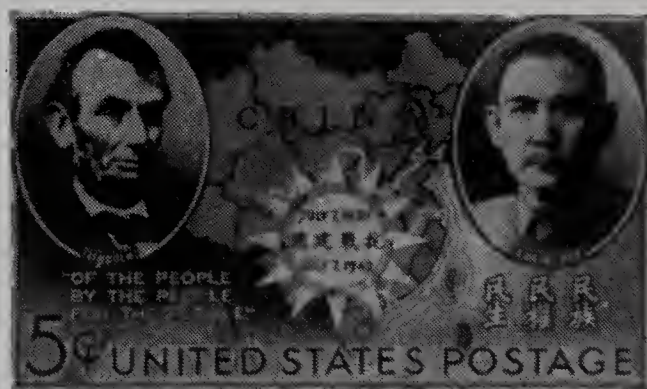


906E-A—Rejected Essay—Sun Yat-Sen



906E-B—Rejected Essay

Lincoln, Map of China and Sun Yat-Sen



906E-C—Accepted Essay

Lincoln, Map of China and Sun Yat-Sen

Two rejected designs

Designer—Wm. A. Roach

Engravers—Portrait of Lincoln—Leo C. Kaufman

Portrait of Sun Yat-Sen—Carl T. Arlt

Map—Reuben K. Barrick

Lettering, Numerals and Frame—A. W. Christensen

Designs Essayed—May 28 and June 11, 12, 16, and 18, 1942 to Frank C. Walker, P. M. G.

Model Approved—June 22, 1942 by Frank C. Walker, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved—June 24, 1942 by Frank C. Walker, P. M. G.

Source of Design

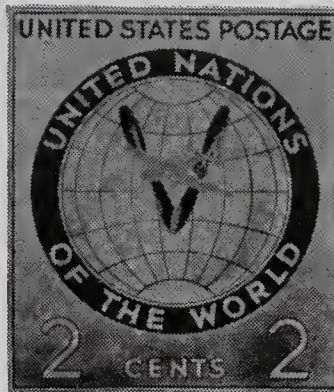
Photograph of an engraving of Lincoln, by Marcus W. Baldwin, Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Photograph of a half-tone of Sun Yat-Sen taken from book entitled: "San Min Chi 1, The Three Principals of the People," by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The ideographs were furnished by the Chinese Embassy, Washington, D. C. The map was taken from a 5-cent China Postage Stamp.

United Nations Commemorative Issue

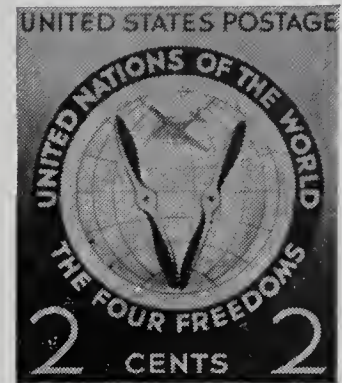
Issued—January 11, 1943



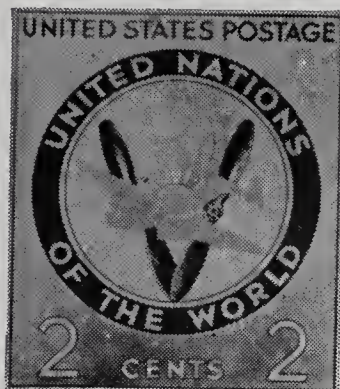
907E-A—Rejected Essay



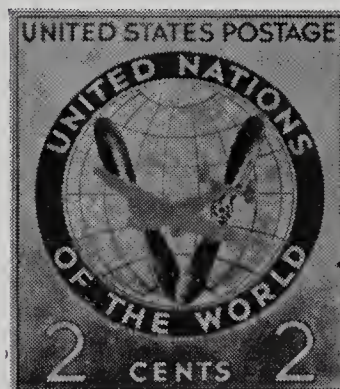
907E-B—Rejected Essay



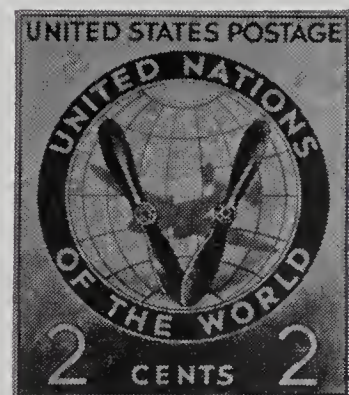
907E-C—Rejected Essay



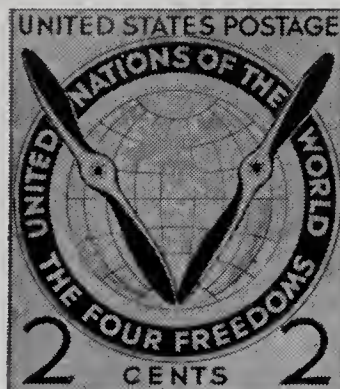
907E-D—Rejected Essay



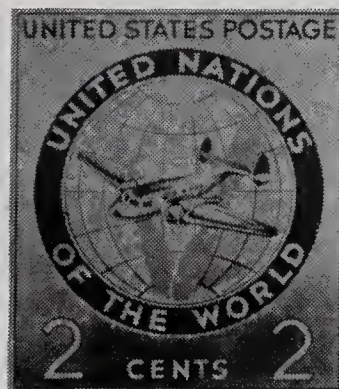
907E-E—Rejected Essay



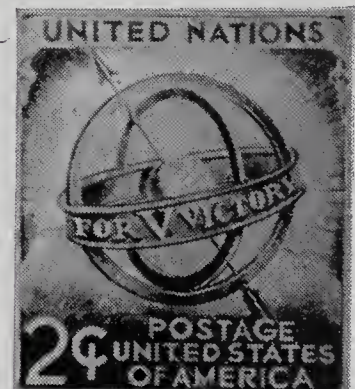
907E-F—Rejected Essay



907E-G—Rejected Essay



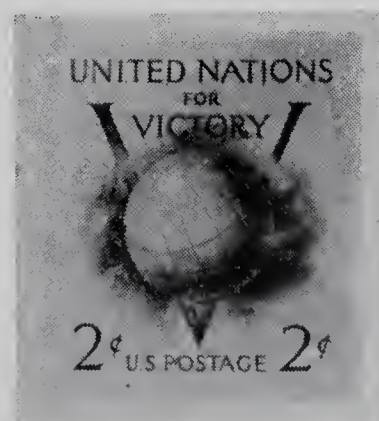
907E-H—Rejected Essay



907E-I—Rejected Essay



907E-J—Rejected Essay



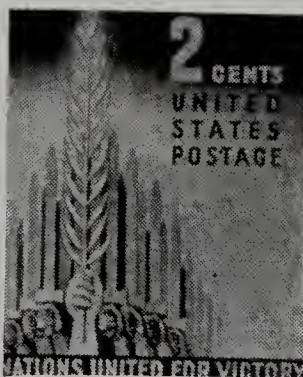
907E-K—Rejected Essay



907E-L—Rejected Essay



907E-M—Accepted Essay by Leon Helguera



907E-N—Accepted Model

Twelve rejected designs

Designer—Leon Helguera, New York City

Engravers—Vignette—Charles A. Brooks

Lettering and Numerals—A. W. Christensen

Designs Essayed—July 24, August 4, September 23, November 13 and December 16, 1942 to Frank C. Walker, P. M. G.

Model Approved—December 22, 1942 by Frank C. Walker, P. M. G.

Die Proof Approved—January 1, 1943 by Frank C. Walker, P. M. G.

Source of Design

Original Drawing by Leon Helguera, New York City

Reviews of Publications

Actividades Filatelicas, Havana, March-April 1946, the excellent 44 page official organ of del Club Filatelico de la Republica de Cuba, features "The Authors and Artists Issue of Cuba" by our director John N. Myer. There are seven half-page columns in English for which the Spanish in parallel columns requires seventeen; a most enlightening comparison of the directness of the English language.

As usual, Mr. Myer quotes in full the Decree-Law authorizing this issue for three days only and argues as to their inclusion in Scott's Catalogue.

There are also two articles in English, and in Spanish, by our former charter member Ernest A. Kehr entitled "Vincente Lopez, Philatelist of the Musical World" two pages, and "Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition (1947)" in English only, two pages. There is also an unsigned three page article on "Cuba" giving historical and geographical information for the tourist both in English and Spanish.

The E-P Society Catalog of Essays and Proofs

Actually Seen by the Catalog Committee

Clarence W. Brazer, Chairman
415 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

All essay and proof numbers are based on Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue numbers with suffix of E for Essay and P for Proof, plus a capital letter for each design and a small lower case letter for varieties. Illustrations are 1½ natural size.

Our Definitions. See JOURNAL No. 1, p. 31.

Color numbers are from Ridgways Color Standards, with Brazer's color names. See JOURNAL No. 1, p. 34.

Values where given are about 20% above current retail prices. Pricing is relative.

The Committee will welcome any information as to values of items listed and submissions for listing and illustration of all foreign essays and proofs not previously listed herein, and also any U. S. essays and proofs not now listed in Brazer's nor Scott's U. S. catalogs. Submissions should be sent by registered mail with self addressed and stamped envelope for return. It is hoped that we may gradually accumulate a list of all known in private ownership.

Identifications may be given by number only, thus—87E-A 3 i/I which can be translated into correct color name by use of chart on page 38 of JOURNAL No. 1.

Note—India paper when printed is pressed on card board backing and many impressions are found adhering to this original cardboard backing.

ABBREVIATIONS

E—Essay	l.—left
P—Proof	r.—right
TC—Trial Color proof	1—die print large margins
N—Normal color proof	2—die print small margins
S—Specimen overprint, plus type A, etc.	3—plate print on India paper
v.—vertical reading up	4—plate print on cardboard
h.—horizontal	5—plate print on stamp paper imperf
d.—diagonal lower l. to upper r.	6—plate print on stamp paper perf.
t.—top	7—plate print on experimental paper
b.—bottom	
c.—center	

Province of Canada

(Continued from Journal No. 11 p. 170)
Addenda

1851.

1aE-A. 1 Penny—Victoria.

These essays were probably in small sheets of at least 9 as large corner, both sides, top and bottom margins have been seen.

b. On white bond paper .004" thick stamp size imperf.
13 m/1 dim dusky o-y-orange (brown) 60.00

1aE-B. 1 Penny—Fleming.

Same note as for 1aE-A.

b. On white bond paper .004" thick stamp size imperf.
13 m/1 dim dusky o-y-orange (brown) 75.00

35 m/1 dim dusky green	75.00
65 k/1 dim dark r-r-violet	75.00
2E-A. 6 Pence—Viking.	
c. On white bond paper .004" thick stamp size imperf.	
65 k/1 dim dark r-r-violet	62.50
3TC2. 12 Pence.	
a. Scar die proof. On India paper stamp size.	
11 i/0 deep orange (brown)	125.00
3TC2 & 16TC2. 12 Pence & 10 Cents.	
aa. Scar die proof. On India paper stamp size.	
13 m/1 dim dusky o-y-orange (brown)	175.00
35 m/1 dim dusky green	175.00
e. Scar die proof. On 17 f/2 dull faint o-yellow bond paper .003" thick.	
13 m/3 dismal dusky o-y-orange	175.00

45 m/4 smoky dusky b-g-blue	175.00
65 m/4 smoky dusky r-r-violet	175.00

3TC2aa. 12 Pence.

Scar Die

On India paper stamp size.

5 i/0 deep o-o-red	125.00
35 m/1 dim dusky green	125.00

g. Scar die.

1879? Small die proof on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 23 x 29 mm. on card about 29 x 33 mm. (Goodall) (rare)

5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red	150.00
15 m/2 dull dusky y-y-orange	150.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green	150.00
43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	150.00
71 o/5 slate black (N)	175.00

1855.**7TC2b. 10 Pence.**

Small die proofs on 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow soft wove paper .0025" thick cut from A. B. N. Co. sheet. See Journal No. 5 cover.

1 b/1 dim light red	22.50
1 m/1 dim dusky red	27.50

7TC6a. On hard white wove paper .005" thick perf. 12, gummed.

13 m/1 dim dusky o-y-orange (brown)	60.00
33 m/1 dim dusky g-y-green	60.00
35 k/1 dim dark green	60.00
37 k/1 dim dark g-b-green	60.00

b. On 45 m/1 b-g-blue chemical wove paper .0035" thick, perf. 12 gummed

11 i/0 deep orange	50.00
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1857.**8TC2. ½ Penny.**

a. Small die trial color proof on bond paper .004" thick.

37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green	25.00
47 n/1 dim v. dusky g-b-blue	50.00

b. Small die proof on 17 g/2 dull v. faint o-yellow soft wove paper. See Journal No. 5 p. 46 and No. 6 p. 107.

1 a/2 dull v. vivid red	22.50
1 c/1 dim v. light red	20.00
3 -/2 dull o-red	22.50
3 d/1 dim pale o-red	20.00
3 i/1 dim deep o-red	25.00
5 a/2 dull v. vivid o-o-red	22.50
5 j/1 dim v. deep o-o-red	25.00
5 -/3 dismal o-o-red	25.00
11 a/1 dim v. vivid orange	22.50
11 h/0 m. deep orange	25.00
11 i/1 dim deep orange	25.00
15 i/5 gloomy deep y-orange	25.00
17 m/1 dim deep o-y-yellow (brown)	25.00
35 h/5 gloomy m. deep green	20.00
45 i/2 dull deep b-g-blue	22.50
45 i/4 smoky deep b-g-blue	20.00

65 b/4 smoky light r-r-violet	22.50
69 b/3 dismal light r-v-violet	22.50

8TC6.

a. On white wove paper .005" thick perf. 12, gummed. See Journal No. 5 p. 46 and No. 6 p. 107.

13 m/1 dim dusky o-y-orange (brown)	60.00
33 m/1 dim dusky g-y-green	60.00
37 y/1 dim dark g-b-green	60.00

b. On 45 m/1 dim dusky b-g-blue chemical wove paper perf. 12 .003" thick.

From sample sheet, see Journal No. 5 cover.

11 i/0 deep orange	60.00
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c. On 43 b/2 dull light g-blue wove paper perf. 12 o. g.

69 o/5 black	50.00
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**9E-A.****9E-A. 7½ Pence.**

Vignette with oval label lettered SIX PENCE STERLING.

g. 1879? Small die essay on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 26 x 33 mm. on card about 32 x 40 mm. with cross hatching about design (Goodall) (rare)

5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red	150.00
15 m/2 dull dusky y-y-orange	150.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green (N)	165.00
43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	150.00
71 o/5 slate black	165.00

9TC3S-Bd

Plate proof on India paper SPECIMEN with serifs diagonally in red

69 o/5 black	17.50
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1859.**14TC2. 1 Cent.**

g. 1879? Small die proof on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 26 x 31 mm. on card about 32 x 38

mm. with cross hatching about design. (Goodall) (rare)

5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red	90.00
15 m/2 dull dusky y-y-orange	90.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green	90.00
43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	90.00
✓ 71 o/5 slate black	100.00

14TC3. Plate proof on India paper.
71 o/5 black block of 4 87.50

15TC2. 5 Cents.

g. 1879? Small die proof on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 31 x 23 mm. on card about 35 x 26 mm. (Goodall) (rare)

15P2g.

5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red (N)	100.00
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15TC2g.

15 m/2 dull dusky y-y-orange	90.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green	90.00
43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	90.00
✓ 71 o/5 slate black	100.00

16TC2. 10 Cents.

aa. Small die proof on India paper stamp size
✓ 35 m/1 dim dusky green 60.00

16TC2d. Small die proof on grayish thin bond paper .003" thick

✓ 9 m/4 smoky dusky o-r- orange (brown)	65.00
✓ 45 m/3 dismal dusky b-g- blue	50.00

g. 1879? Small die proof on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 23 x 31 mm. on card about 29 x 33 mm. (Goodall) (rare)
(Delete Journal No. 6 p. 107)

5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red	90.00
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16P2g.

15 m/2 dull dusky y-y- orange (N)	100.00
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16TC2g.

37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green	90.00
43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	90.00
71 o/5 slate black	100.00

16TC3. Trial color plate proof on India paper.

71 o/5 black block of 4	87.50
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18TC2. 12½ Cents.

g. 1879? Small die proof on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 23 x 28 mm. on card about 33 x 38 mm. (Goodall) (rare)
5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red 90.00
15 m/2 dull dusky y-y-orange 90.00

18P2g.

✓ 37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green (N)	100.00
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18TC2g.

43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	90.00
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18TC3. Plate proof on India paper.

71 o/5 slate black	22.50
71 o/5 black block of 4	112.50

18TC3S-Dvl. Trial color plate proof on India paper SPECIMEN in red.
69 o/5 black 20.00

19TC2. 17 Cents.

a. Small die trial color proof on India paper stamp size.

5 i/0 deep o-o-red	60.00
13 m/0 dusky o-y-orange (brown)	60.00
33 k/1 dim dark g-y-green	60.00
71 o/5 black	65.00

g. 1879? Small die proof on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 23 x 28 mm. on card about 29 x 33 mm. (Goodall) (rare) (Delete b Journal No. 6 p. 108).

✓ 5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red	90.00
✓ 15 m/2 dull dusky y-y-orange	90.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green	90.00
43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	90.00
✓ 71 o/5 slate black	100.00

1864.

20TC2. 2 Cents.

g. 1879? Small die proof on white soft proof paper .003" thick about 21 x 28 mm. on card about 28 x 40 mm. (Goodall) (rare)

5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red	100.00
15 m/2 dull dusky y-y-orange	90.00
37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green	90.00
43 m/2 dull dusky g-blue	90.00
71 o/5 slate black	100.00

Dominion of Canada

1868.

21TC1. ½ Cent.

Large die proof on India paper ab. 43 x 52 mm. with a strip of geometric lathe work 5 mm. wide across the bottom 15 mm. below the stamp design.

35 m/1 dim dusky green	200.00
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21P1. 71 o/5 slate black 225.00

22TC2a. 1 Cent.

Small die proof on India paper stamp size.

71 o/5 slate black	125.00
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22P4. Plate proof on cardboard
7 k/0 dark r-orange 50.00

23TC2. 2 Cents.

Die proof on India paper about 27 x 32 mm.

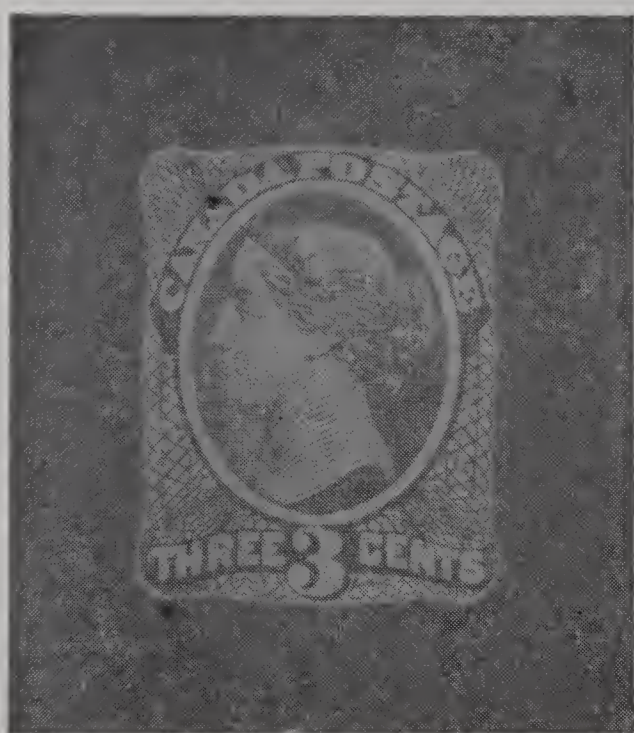
71 o/5 slate black	150.00
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23TC4.

Trial color plate proof on cardboard.
48 k/1 dim dark m. g-b-blue 60.00

24E-Aa. 3 Cents.

Size of solid color 50 x 60 mm.
Die essay on white wove paper .004" thick with blue lines 10 mm. apart. 58 x 60 mm.
50 i/1 dim deep m. blue 100.00

**24E-Ab.**

Size of solid color 55 x 63 mm.

b. Die essay without colorless border about design. On 21. d/3 dismal light o-y-yellow wove paper, .003" thick 55 x 63 mm.

1 d/0 pale red 100.00
35 k/1 dim dark green 100.00

24TC2. Die proofs on India paper about 29 x 32 mm.

71 o/5 slate black 150.00

24TC4. Trial color proof on cardboard 63 1/2 dull v. dark violet 60.00

25TC2. 6 Cents.

Die proof on India paper about 32 x 37 mm.

5 j/1 dim v. deep o-o-red 125.00
71 o/5 slate black 150.00

27TC2. 15 Cents.

Die proof on India paper about 31 x 36 mm.

37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green 125.00
71 o/5 slate black 150.00

**32aE-A.**

1870.

32aE-Aa. 1/2 Cent.

Size of design 17 x 22 mm.

Vignette engraved by Alfred Jones. On India paper about 28 x 34 mm.

3 k/1 dim dark o-red 150.00
35 m/1 dim dusky green 150.00
48 n/1 dim v. dusky m.g-b-blue 150.00

**33E-B.**

33E-B. 1 Cent.

Die essay on India paper about 24 x 29 mm.

3 i/1 dim deep o-red 150.00
35 m/1 dim dusky green 150.00
48 m/1 dim dusky m.g-b-blue 150.00
71 o/5 slate black 160.00

33TC2. Die proof on India paper about 24 x 28 mm.

48 l/1 dim v. dark m.g-b-blue 125.00

34E-Aa. 2 Cents.

Engraved die essay on India paper.

48 l/1 dim v. dark m.g-b-blue 60.00

34E-Ad. Lithographed small die essay on 44 d/1 dim pale m. g-blue glazed surface white wove paper

47 n/1 dim v. dusky g-b-blue 25.00

34TC2. Die proof on India paper about 24 x 29 mm.

4 i/1 dim deep m. o-red 125.00
48 m/1 dim dusky m.g-b-blue 125.00
71 o/5 slate black 140.00

34P2.

35 m/0 dusky green (N) 150.00

36TC2. 3 Cents.

Die proofs on India paper about 24 x 29 mm.

9 j/3 dismal v. deep o-r-orange 100.00

35 n/1 dim v. dusky green 125.00

48 n/1 dim v. dusky g-b-blue 125.00

71 o/5 slate black 150.00

36P2. 5 j/1 dim deep o-o-red (N) 150.00

36P3. Plate proof on India paper

5 i/1 dim deep o-o-red 60.00

7 i/1 dim deep red-orange 60.00

38TC2. 6 Cents.

Die proofs on India paper about 24 x 29 mm.

5 k/1 dim dark o-o-red 125.00

35 n/1 dim v. dusky green 125.00

48 n/1 dim v. dusky g-b-blue 125.00

71 o/5 slate black 150.00

40P4. 10 Cents.

Plate proof on cardboard .014" thick

65 i/2 dull deep r-r-violet 50.00

40TC4.

7 i/2 dull deep r-orange 50.00

41aE. 12½ Cents.

Die essays on India paper about
24 x 29 mm.

3 k/1 dim dark o-red 150.00

48 n/1 dim v. dusky g-b-
blue 150.00

71 o/5 slate black 160.00

41bE. 15 Cents.

Die essays on India paper about
24 x 29 mm.

4 i/1 dim deep m.o-red 150.00

35 m/1 dim dusky green 150.00

48 m/1 dim dusky g-b-blue 150.00

71 o/5 slate black 160.00

42TC2. 5 Cents.

Small die proof on India paper,
stamp size.

35 m/0 dusky green 125.00

**42TC4. Trial color proof on cardboard
.0114" thick**

11 b/2 dull light orange 50.00

43TC2. 5 Cents.

a. Small die proof on India paper,
stamp size.

35 m/5 gloomy dusky green 100.00

45 l/1 dim v. dark b-g-blue 100.00

b. Small die proof on transparent
proof paper .004" thick

35 m/1 dim dusky green 100.00

c. Small die proof on 17 f/2 dull
faint y-y-orange stamp paper .003"
thick

5 i/1 dim deep o-o-red 100.00

1893.**47P2. 50 Cents.**

Die proof on India paper about 24
x 29 mm.

48 n/1 dim v. dusky m.g-b-
blue 150.00

1897. 3 Cents.**53TC2b. Small die proof on cardboard
.0125" thick, stamp size.**

11 i/0 deep orange 50.00

13 m/1 dim dusky o-y-or-
ange (brown) 50.00

1 m/3 dismal dusky red 50.00

15 k/0 dark y-orange 50.00

23 m/1 dim dusky yellow 50.00

33 m/1 dim dusky g-y-green 50.00

37 k/1 dim dark g-b-green 50.00

37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green 50.00

41 j/3 dismal v. deep b-b-
green 50.00

45 k/3 dismal (dark b-g-
blue 50.00

49 m/5 gloomy dusky blue 50.00

57 m/2 dull dusky v-b-
violet 50.00

65 k/3 dismal dark r.r-violet 50.00

69 m/2 dull dusky r.v-red 50.00

c. Small die proof on India paper

33 m/1 dim dusky g-y-green 50.00

66TC2. ½ Cent.

a. Small die proof on cardboard .013"
thick about 20 x 23 mm.

61 m/0 dusky v-r-violet 40.00

**66E-A.**

66E-A. Small die essay on wove paper
.004" thick. Nearly complete de-
sign but some horizontal lines in
oval.

69 o/5 black 75.00

66P3. Plate proof on India paper

71 o/5 black (N) 25.00

67E-B. 1 Cent.

Size of design 18 x 23 mm.

6. Typograph essay on thick foreign
bank note paper with 1 mm. varied
color dots in paper, perf. 12, o. g.
71 o/5 slate black 75.00

**67E-B.****67P3.**

Plate proof on India paper

41 n/0 v. dusky b-b-green
(N) 15.00

**68E-A.****68E-A. 2 Cents.**

Size of design 17.5 x 21.5 mm.

- a. Small die essay on thin card. Horizontal lines in oval value label between lettering.

65 m/2 dull dusky r-r-violet 75.00

- b. Die essay on white wove paper 20 x 23 mm.

65 m/0 dusky r-r-violet 100.00

**68E-B.****68E-B.**

Size of design 19 x 23 mm.

Typograph essay on white wove stamp paper perf. 12, o. g.

15 k/5 gloomy dark y-orange 75.00

35 i/2 dull deep green 75.00

- 68P2a. Small die proof on India paper, stamp size

61 m/1 dim dusky v-r-violet 50.00

- c. Small die proof on white proof paper about 20 x 23 mm.

61 m/0 dusky v-r-violet 50.00

- d. Small die proof on 21 f/2 dull faint o-y-yellow stiff paper .006" thick.

48 n/1 dim v. dusky m.g-b-blue 50.00

- e. Small die proof on 19 f/2 dull faint y-o-yellow stiff paper .007" thick.

7 i/0 deep r-orange 50.00

69E-A. 3 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 50 x 61 mm.

Die sunk essay on India paper on cardboard 88 x 122 mm. Card in-

scribed below sinkage, in pencil "Another method of treatment. Suggestion of Mr. Macdonough. Something of this kind ought to be done." The blanks at sides of oval value label, as illustration 69E-AA engraved, are painted in white.

13 n/3 dismal v. dusky o-y-

orange 200.00

- 69E-AAa. Die essay on cardboard 22 x 26 mm.

63 m/2 dull dusky r-violet 100.00

- 69E-ABa. Die essay on cardboard 22 x 26 mm.

41 m/4 smoky dusky b-b-

green 100.00

50 m/1 dim dusky m. blue 100.00

69E-AC.

- c. On wove stamp paper stamp size.

63 m/1 dim dusky red-violet 100.00

**69E-B.****69E-B.**

Size of design 19 x 23 mm.

Typograph essay on white wove stamp paper, perf. 12, o. g.

15 k/5 gloomy dark y-orange 75.00

- 69TC2b. Journal No. 6, p. 17 delete 69TC4.

Trial color small die proof on cardboard 19 x 23 mm.

1 h/0 m. deep red (21 x 26 mm.)

50.00

1 k/0 dark red

40.00

3 h/0 m. deep o-red (21 x 26 mm.)

50.00

5 j/0 v. deep o-o-red

40.00

13 k/0 dark o-y-orange

40.00

15 i/1 dim deep y-orange

40.00

15 k/0 dark y-orange

40.00

33 k/4 smoky dark g-y-green

40.00

23 k/5 gloomy dark yellow

40.00

35 m/1 dim dusky green

40.00

39 m/1 dim dusky b-green

40.00

41 k/4 smoky dark b-b-green

40.00

- 69P3. Plate proof on India paper.

1 i/0 deep red (N)

25.00

70TC2. 5 Cents.

Small die proof on 29 d/3 dismal pale g-g-yellow wove paper 21 x 24 mm. sunk on card.

61 m/2 dull dusky v-r-violet 75.00

- 70TC6. Plate proof on 49 g/4 smoky v. faint blue wove paper perf. 12, o. g.

65 m/3 dismal dusky r-r-violet	50.00
70P3.	
Plate proof on India paper	
48 n/2 dull v. dusky m.g-b-blue (N)	25.00
71TC2c. 6 Cents.	
Die proof on 41 f/2 dull faint b-b-green stiff wove paper .004" thick	
57 m/2 dull dusky v-b-violet	75.00
71P3.	
Plate proof on India paper	
13 m/3 dismal dusky o-y-orange (N)	25.00
72P3. 8 Cents.	
Plate proof on India paper	
11 i/0 deep orange (N)	25.00
72TC2. In Journal No. 6, p. 175 delete 72TC4.	
b. 13 m/3 dismal dusky o-y-orange	50.00
c. Trial color plate proof on stamp paper	
1 h/0 m. deep red	50.00
1 i/0 deep red	50.00
3 j/0 v. deep o-red	50.00
73TC2b. 10 Cents.	
Trial color proof on cardboard .013" thick stamp size.	
13 m/3 dismal dusky o-y-orange	40.00
73TC6. Trial color plate proof on stamp paper perf. 12, o. g.	
1 h/1 dim m. deep red	50.00
block of 4	250.00
1898.	
78Pl. 3 Cents.	
Formerly 78E-A. Large die proof on 19 f/2 wove paper.	
3 h/0 m. deep o-red	90.00
3 j/0 v. deep o-red	90.00
3 k/0 dark o-red	90.00
4 i/0 deep m. o-red	90.00
79TC6. 5 Cents.	
Finished plate proof on 25 g/3 dismal v. faint y-g-yellow wove paper perf. 12, brownish gum.	
61 m/3 dismal dusky v-r-violet	50.00
82TC2. 8 Cents.	
c. Small die proof on white proof paper .0045" thick 24 x 26 mm.	
9 i/0 deep o-r-orange	90.00
83TC2. 10 Cents.	
b. Small die proof on cardboard .013" thick 20 x 23 mm.	
65 m/3 dismal dusky r-r-violet	50.00
83aE-A. 15 Cents.	
d. Small die essay on India paper 20 x 23 mm.	
23 i/5 gloomy deep yellow	60.00
1903.	
89E-A. 1 Cent.	
a. Large die essay die sunk on white glazed paper .006" thick 68 x 61 mm.	
71 o/5 slate black	150.00
90TC5. 2 Cents.	
Imperf. plate proof on 41 f/2 dull	

faint b-b-green surfaced wove stamp paper o. g.

1 i/0 deep red

1908.

96P2. ½ Cent.

Small die proof on India paper about 39 x 27 mm.

9 m/4 smoky dusky o-r-orange (N) 60.00

97P2. 1 Cent.

Small die proof on India paper about 39 x 27 mm.

39 m/2 dull dusky b-green 60.00

98P2. 2 Cents.

Small die proof on India paper about 39 x 27 mm.

1 h/0 m. deep red 60.00

100P2. 7 Cents.

Small die proof on India paper about 39 x 27 mm.

25 m/4 smoky dusky y-g-yellow 60.00

101P2. 10 Cents.

Small die proof on India paper about 39 x 27 mm.

61 k/1 dim dark v-r-violet 60.00

103P2. 20 Cents.

Small die proof on India paper about 39 x 27 mm.

13 m/4 smoky dusky o-y-orange 60.00

107TC1. 2 Cents—Die II.

b. Large die proof on 19 g/2 dull v. faint y-o-yellow soft wove paper .003" thick 29 x 32 mm. (rare).

71 o/5 black

107P1. 2 Cents—Die II.

b. Large die proof on 19 g/2 dull v. faint y-o-yellow soft wove paper .003" thick 29 x 32 mm. (rare).

37 m/1 dim dusky g-b-green



1926.

139E-A.

139E-A. 2 Cents on 3 Cents.

Essay for Surcharge 5 mm. spacing in black on issued stamp. Exists in pairs and blocks with 3 mm. spacing. surcharge as issued below.

1 i/0 deep red (N) 50.00

1 i/0 horizontal pair above
a normal horizontal
pair forming
a block of 4 150.00

1935. Silver Jubilee Issue.**211P1. 1 Cent.**

Size of die sinkage 76 x 82 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 known)

35 m/1 dim dusky green (N) —

212P1. 2 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 76 x 81 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 known)

9 m/1 dim dusky o-r-or-
ange (brown N) —

213P1. 3 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 88 x 75 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 known)

1 k/0 dark red (N) —

214P1. 5 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 76 x 83 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 known)

47 n/1 dim v. dusky g-b-
blue (N) —

215P1. 10 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 89 x 77 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 known)

35 m/1 dim dusky green (N) —

216P1. 13 Cents.

Size of die sinkage 89 x 76 mm.

Large die proof on India paper die sunk on card. (1 known)

50 m/1 dim dusky m. blue
(N) —

By Canadian Bank Note Co.

1937.**231P1. 1 Cent.**

Die No. X-G-631

Size of die sinkage 86 x 86 mm.

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 229 x 153 mm. (1 known)

35 m/0 dusky green (N) —

232P1. 2 Cents.

Die No. X-G-651

Size of die sinkage 87 x 90 mm.

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 229 x 153 mm. (1 known)

11 n/0 v. dusky orange
(brown N) —

233P1. 3 Cents.

Die No. X-G-649

Size of die sinkage 81 x 87 mm.

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 229 x 153 mm. (1 known)

1 k/0 dark red (N) —

234P1. 4 Cents.

Die No. X-G-633.

Size of die sinkage 87 x 87 mm.

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 229 x 153 mm. (1 known)

15 i/0 deep y-orange (N) —

235P1. 5 Cents.

Die No. X-G-634

Size of die sinkage 86 x 87 mm.

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 229 x 153 mm. (1 known)

47 n/0 v. dusky g-b-blue
(N) —

236P1. 8 Cents.

Die No. X-G-635

Size of die sinkage 87 x 88 mm.

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 229 x 153 mm. (1 known)

9 i/0 deep o-r-orange (N) —

237P1. 3 Cents—Coronation.

Die No. X-G-663.

Size of die sinkage 99 x 90 mm.

Large die proof die sunk on India paper on card 229 x 153 mm. (1 known)

1 k/0 dark red (N) —

Official Seals

OX3Eb. Incomplete die essay on India paper 40 x 28 mm.

7 i/0 deep r-orange 50.00

OX3TC. Small die proof on India paper 40 x 28 mm.

33 m/0 dusky g/y-green 40.00

69 o/5 black 50.00

**OX3Eb.****Quebec**

Registration.

Q148P2. 30 Cents.

Small die proof on transparent wove paper .0035" thick 28 x 35 mm.

35 k/1 dim dark green 50.00

Stamped Envelope Proofs

By George F. Nesbitt & Co. of N. Y. for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of the American Bank Note Co., N. Y.

Prices are for cut square with ample margins. Corners are without gum.



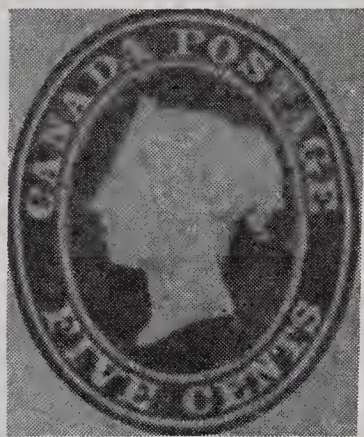
U1E-A.

Sept. 12, 1859.

U1E-A. 5 Cents.

Die essay.

- a. On 17 e/1 dim v. pale y-y-orange
diagonally laid paper .004" thick
5 i/0 deep o-o-red 50.00



U1P.

Nov. 5, 1859.

U1TC. 5 Cents.

- a. On white wove paper .005" thick.
31 m/1 dim dusky y-green 20.00
48 n/1 dim v. dusky m.g-b-
blue 20.00
69 o/5 black 25.00
b. On 17 e/1 dim v. pale y-y-orange
vertically laid paper .004" thick.
5 i/0 deep o-o-red 50.00



U2P.

U2TC. 10 Cents.

- a. On white wove paper .005" thick.
31 m/1 dim dusky y-green 25.00
48 n/1 dim v. dusky m.b-g-
blue 25.00
69 o/5 black 30.00
b. On 17 e/1 dim v. pale y-y-orange
vertically laid paper .004" thick
11 m/0 dusky orange 50.00



1898

U5E.

By De La Rue & Co.—London

U5E. 3 Cents.

- Incomplete die essay.
On white wove paper .004" thick
126 x 71 mm. on which is written
in ink "Since this impression was
taken the top line of lettering has
been thinned down and cleared on
the inside of the A's."
71 h/0 m. deep v-r-red 60.00

A Review of the Boggs' Canada Handbook

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada, by Winthrop S. Boggs. Published by Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Vol. 1 of 761 pages copiously illustrated. Vol. 2 pages not numbered but about 380. Handsomely bound in red with gilt lettering. Price for the two volumes \$12.50.

This review should have been written last October, when the books were first published, but the task is so stupendous that it has taken much time to digest. Even after using and referring to various parts of this work over the past six months, a complete reading appalls us.

No more complete, thorough, scientific and authoritative philatelic handbook has been published in America on all the postage stamps of any country since John N. Luff's book, *Postage Stamps of the United States*, appeared in 1902. Luff's book illustrated only the stamps on separate plates pocketed in the binding, while Boggs' *Canada* elaborately pictures essays, stamps, varieties, cancellations, covers, processes, personages and historical documents, etc., etc. to 1939 inclusive in Vol. I. The documents, copies of letters, etc. are all annotated in Appendixes to be found in Vol. II, which is an ideal way of making the author's words very readable. Students who want the original source and final authority will find

it in these appendixes without flavor of an author's opinions. It is a real delight to have these original documents readily available.

Mr. Boggs is a thorough and careful author and has compiled a great wealth of historical material, as well as having had the most extensive Alfred F. Lichtenstein collection for reference with its owner's knowledge, as well as that of many other students, at his disposal. Some student collectors of the essays, proofs, stamps, papers, covers or postal stationery, cancellations, etc. may from their expert knowledge write more detail on these special phases, but we do not believe another such a comprehensive work on all of Canada's postage stamps and philatelic history will ever be necessary or attempted, unless Mr. Boggs maturely re-edits this book some years hence. Students of Canadian philately must have this great book in their library. Mr. Boggs should be awarded the Royal Philatelic Society Medal for this work.

We are, of course, particularly pleased with the illustrations of essays and the listings of them and the proofs, though some are confusingly named both essays and proofs. Our only regret is the inadequate clarity of some of the illustrations; such a monumental work is worthy of better half-tone cuts. The book includes 30 pages, a whole Chapter 7, on the engraving firms and their personnel extracted with permission from Dr. Brazer's article in the Collectors Club Philatelist.

Mr. Boggs also illustrates a few essays that we have not yet seen to list in our catalog. We are pleased to have the information given on page 305 about the imperforates of 1870 to 1893 which substantiate the belief of many students that they are actually proofs and should be so cataloged. The Index to Boggs' books does not include imperforates, it might well be more detailed. The Col. Green Collection had complete panes of the small queen imperforates of which some values were in different shades, but these were cut up before the auction sales. We wish more authoritative information as to all imperforates that were normally perforated, especially as to the recent imperforates that are now plentifully coming on the market. We understand about four imperforate panes of each stamp with four large die proofs were customarily given (and not sold or issued) to the King and to high officials of the post office department. After these officials retired, or died, then die proofs and these imperforate plate proofs have been sold. This is the way in which many proofs of all countries, ever since stamps first appeared, have become available to philatelists, but they should be catalogued as proofs which they are, and be deleted from catalogs of stamps.



Adrian Boutelle Photo.

A Warm Meeting of New York Chapter June 11, 1947 at the Collectors Club.

Left to right—Julian Gros, B. Ehrenberg, Chairman Blanchard, Clarence Brazer, David Lidman, Thomas Morris, S. Altmann, Pres. C. A. Smeltzer, Howard Lederer, Robert Holton. See page 226.

Essays and Proofs

at the

1947 Centenary Exhibition

In the very center of the Court of Honor, as the climax of the main axis, was the exhibit of His Majesty King George VI of England, who was allotted only five frames, the same as all other exhibitors. But, in these five frames he filled four with 1839-40 essays and proofs! One frame was filled with 1840 unused adhesive stamps. Surely this fact is a demonstration that essays and proofs are considered of prime historical importance in England. All are very rare and seldom seen and therefore they were the very center of attraction in the whole exhibition.

Most of these so called Treasury Essays for the first postage stamps were acquired from the former collection of the Earl of Crawford, who also had formed the finest and most extensive historical collection of United States Essays & Proofs that ever existed. The Mulready envelope and wrapper essays and proofs came from the famous Evans collection.

In 1839 the Treasury held an open competition with prizes for designs suitable for adhesive prepaid postage stamps and postal stationery. Designs by 270 authors were essayed, some of which were examples of miniature engraving and embossing as evidence of the high quality of work which the submitter could produce. These engravings and embossings of high quality, to prevent counterfeiting, were essayed similar to those still in use today, proving that there has been no advance in these arts in over 100 years.

King George's exhibit of 1839 essays containing two frames of 32 pages of adhesives and one frame of 16 pages of stationery, was selected from four volumes filled with them. Rowland Hill, who first suggested the adhesive prepaid penny stamps, had as his assistant Sir Henry Cole who won one of the prizes with his bicolor adhesive designs executed by Whiting. His essay of a horizontal envelope design 4 x 3 inches was one of those sent to Perkins, Bacon & Petch. Other essays shown were by M. M. Williams (3), R. W. Sievier (3), Pewtress, Low and Pewtress (3), Wm. Oldham, B. B. Hennington, John Henderson (4), J. E. Morton, Sir G. Mackenzie, L. Schonberg, Chas. Whiting (embossed), James Chalmers of Dundee (9) and Benjamin Cheverton.⁽¹⁾

There were also twelve pages illustrating the development of the penny black design from the water color sketches, the earliest lathework background⁽²⁾ and heads, to those finally accepted of which die proofs were displayed. The Mulready frame contained his original sketch drawings for the value inscriptions, and die proofs on India paper. The 1840 embossed envelope stamp designs, equal to the best now still in use, included William Wyon's original pen sketch for an embossed design and the various trial stages of the head of the approved design, and another not adopted. There were also displayed different trials for the border designs.

A fourth frame of 16 pages contained modern essay drawings of issues for the various Crown Colonies, including water color essay sketches at stamp size as submitted to His Majesty for approval and as returned to the printer with suggested alterations. Some of these for the late war Victory Issue of Hong Kong were drawn by Mr. Jones while a prisoner of the Japanese in Stanley Camp, a very hazardous task.

The International Salon

Fourteen countries contributed official exhibits. Great Britain displayed in one frame in the center of the King's collection, four steel dies for the first adhesive stamps. The

(1) These are illustrated in "Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain" by Sir Edward Denny Bacon, and many also in the "Regent Empire Stamp Encyclopedia" by Robson Lowe 1935, p. 151-158.

(2) See "Mother of Postage Stamps" by Charles Hahn in ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL No. 5, p. 3.

original engraved steel die of the penny stamp by the Americans—Perkins & Bacon—as issued May 6, 1840; a secondary (reserve) die; the die retouched by William Humphry's (the American engraver) as used for preparation of the one penny and two penny plates made after 1854; a two penny die as adapted from the one penny retouched die of 1854; and a half-penny die made in 1870.

The Newfoundland display included a frame showing the different stages of making the 1943 7 cents air mail stamp from the photo of the subject to the finished stamp. Also the 1931 6 cents Princess Elizabeth die, transfer roll, plate and a die proof. Cuba showed die proofs of all recent issues. Egypt exhibited unique master designs of all commemorative and air mail stamps issued from 1945 to April 1, 1947. Liechtenstein featured interesting essay designs and proofs. The Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer (French Overseas Territories Department) had a booth on the second floor where they displayed large original black and white drawing essays for many 1946 French Colonial stamps. The Canadian Government display on the first floor front contained many frames of stamp proofs.

The U. S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing exhibited many large frames of proofs of all United States adhesive stamps from 1847 to date. They also had an engraver at work upon a die and a printer making the new three cents blue Centenary commemorative stamp. Adjoining was the exhibition of the American Bank Note Co. which included framed proofs of the multitude of stamps they have produced for all countries from 1858 to 1947. Capt. Courtney was there to explain these exhibits, and they also had a transfer press in operation making a plate for stamps.

The Court of Honor

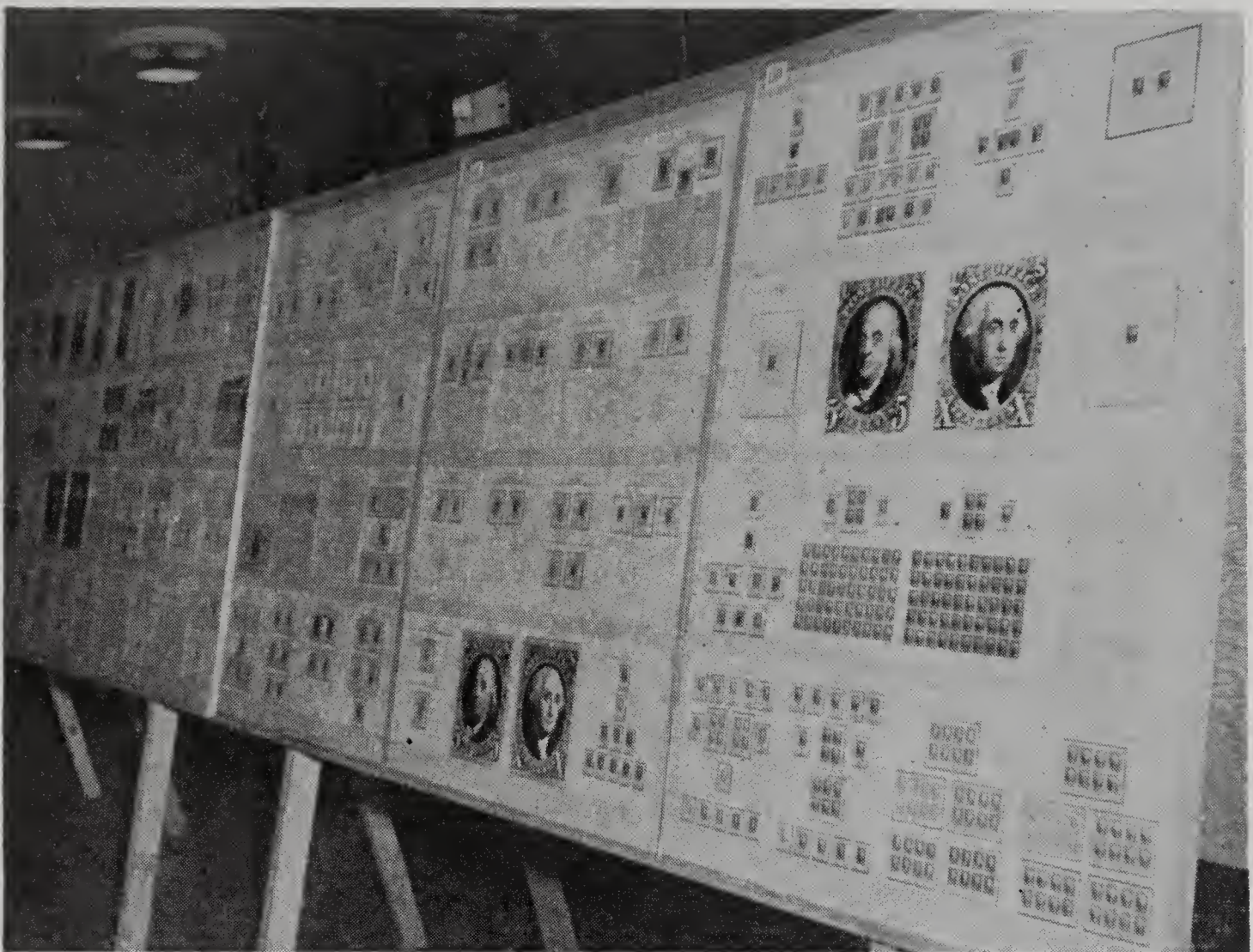
A nearly complete collection of all postage stamps issued from 1840 to 1869 was gathered in the Court of Honor. These were contributed by over 200 collectors from all over the world but no names were divulged as to the names of most of the exhibitors. The Royal Philatelic Society displayed Perkins & Bacon proofs of many stamps. Die proofs of the first stamps of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mauritius Post Office and Post Paid stamps were shown.

Awards

Of the 35 members of the International Jury 10 were members of the Essay Proof Society, and "Not in Competition" for awards which they undoubtedly would have won. They are W. S. Bayley, Hiram E. Deats, Vincent Domanski, Sol Glass, John H. Hall, Dr. Clarence Hennan, Edgar B. Jessup, Max Johl, Theodore Steinway and Gerald E. Wellburn.

There were 47 members of the E. P. S. who were anonymous contributors to the Court of Honor, where awards were not made.

Fifty members of the E. P. S. each received from one to eight awards for different classes of collections, totaling 72 awards, 16 of which were Firsts, 15 Seconds, 23 Thirds, and 18 Fourths. Nineteen of the fifty members belong to New York Chapter No. 1 to whom 34 awards were made, and 12 more E. P. S. members receiving 19 awards reside in the New York Chapter territory but have not yet joined the Chapter. Most of the stamp collections contained essays and proofs, which were considered important by the Judges. Many other non-members high award stamp collections also contained essays and proofs which were counted toward completeness which included essays, proofs, unused stamps, used stamps and stamps on covers, whether the collection was of one stamp, a whole issue or all issues of any country. In the latter case the essays and proofs preceded the stamps of each issue. These exhibitors are much desired as future members of our Essay Proof Society, and no doubt will be when they are permitted to send money for dues out of foreign countries.

**First Award for Research**

Ray Kershner Photo.

U. S. 1847 Essays & Proofs. 80 Pages by Clarence W. Brazer

U. S. Essay & Proof Exhibits

There were nine exhibits in the U. S. Essays & Proofs in Group 10 of Section 1, all but one by E. P. S. members. The Exhibit of Sol Glass, a Judge of U. S. XXth Century, was of course Not in Competition; it consisted of 32 pages of Commemorative die proofs. A First Award for Research Class B was given Clarence W. Brazer for his 80 pages of the U. S. 1847 Issue (as Catalogued and illustrated in JOURNAL No. 14), and his Specialized Class C4 80 pages and 2 albums of 60 pages each of the 1869 Issue and 80 pages of the Class C1 1893 Columbian Issue. Thomas F. Morris received a First Award for his Class A General U. S. Collection with 80 pages and 10 albums of 60 pages each. Chester A. Smeltzer won Second Award with his Class A 80 pages and 3 albums of 60 pages each of Newspaper and Periodical Essays & Proofs practically complete. Third Award went to Andrew P. Rasmussen for his Class B Research 48 pages of Atlanta trial color proofs of the 1869 issue in blocks of 4, augmented with collateral engravings. Other exhibits were R. B. LaRue's 64 pages of Die and Plate Proofs of Post Office Seals and J. Garland Marks' 16 pages of 1902 Postal Card Proofs of the full face McKinley card.

Among the U. S. Stamp exhibits in Group 1 of General Collections we noticed complete sheets of 50 of the 1847 Reproduction 5 cents and 10 cents in India paper, and also on cardboard, by M. F. Iacino who also displayed two unique full sheets of the same stamps. C. C. Hart who won Second Award included 1847 die and plate proofs and 1869 India paper plate proofs in singles and blocks of four complete. Arthur B. Jackson had some plate proofs on cardboard in his one frame.

In U. S. Group 2 of XIX Century Stamps Sir Nicholas Waterhouse of England displayed some plate proofs in blocks of four, and Roy C. Mitchell of Los Angeles included plate proofs on both India paper and cardboard.

Our member Mrs. Caroline Prentice Cromwell took the First Award in Group 3 of U. S. XX Century Postal Issues. She had a grand display of proofs and mint stamps and



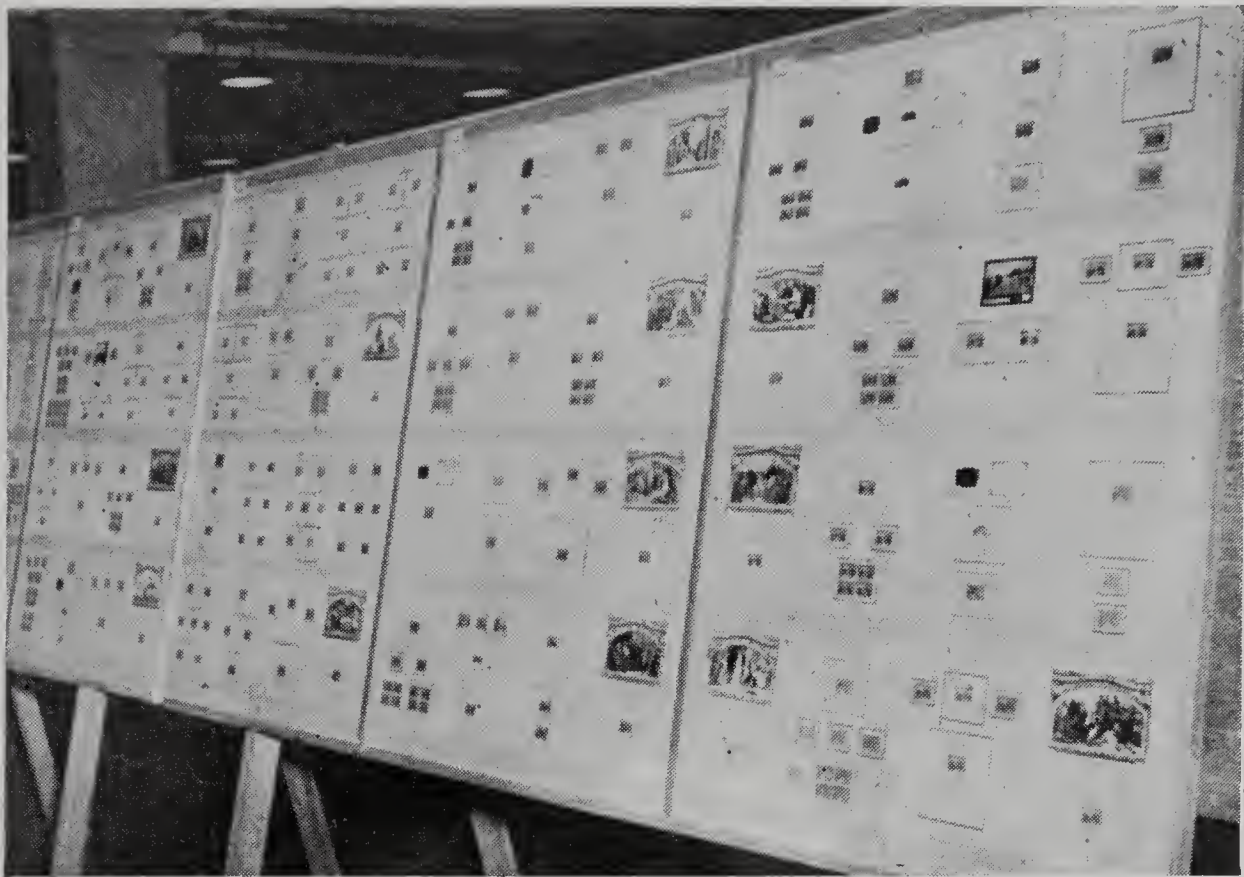
Ray Kershner Photo.

U. S. 1869 Essays & Proofs. 80 Pages & 2 Albums by Clarence W. Brazer

the five frames included large die proofs of the 1901, 1902, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1909 issues and a unique model essay of the 1912 "Gatun Locks." Also displayed were the 1925 Norse-American large bi-color die proofs, 1926 commemoratives and the unique 1933 Newburgh set of die essays obtained from the F. D. Roosevelt Sale. We noticed the only 1934 Parks small die proofs known in philatelic ownership. Also large die proofs of Air Post, Graf Zeppelin and a 15 c. Special Delivery. Her 30 albums which were shown only to the Judges included all XX Century large die and small die proofs to 1933 as well as many unique essays. Father John F. O'Hurley included the 1902 set of small die proofs; John B. Boker, Jr. showed the rare 1922 New York 2c Precancel die essay 482E on which the cancellation was engraved on the die of the 2 cents red stamp design, and C. B. Durland included 1851 die essays.

Two of the First Awards in Group 4 of Any Stamp, Issue or Group Specialized, where essays and proofs are necessary for completeness, included essays and proofs. Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy exhibited a grand lot of 1898 Omaha die essays, trial colors and proofs, and our member Mortimer L. Neinken exposed the very rare 1851 1c and 10c black plate proofs with ruled cancellations, essays and plate proofs on India paper. Three of the Second Awards went, (one) to J. G. Fleckenstein's 1851 1 cent Atlanta trial colors and India paper block of four, and (two) to our member Howard Lederer's 1901 Pan Americans which included both large and small die proofs and for his 2c black Harding's including large die proofs. Two Third Awards also were to Maurice F. Cole's 1862 2c black Jacksons with trial color proofs on India paper, wood cut essays and the very rare 1915 printing small die proof, and another to E. Tudor Gross for his 1861 1 Cent with small die, trial color plate proofs and the interesting 1c coupon essays.

W. Parsons Todd, E. P. S. won a Fourth Award for his Bureau Issues of 1894 to 1898 which included rare plate proofs on card in blocks of six, all with Plate Number, of the only six values known. Joseph Moyer showed 1893 Columbian normal and trial color die and plate proofs; our member Ignatz Riemer displayed his 1862 2 cents Jackson trial color and normal color plate proofs; and R. B. La Rue had trial and normal color die proofs of Post Office Seals.



Ray Kershner Photo.

U. S. 1893 Columbian Essays & Proofs. 80 Pages by Clarence W. Brazer

Henry H. Morriss received Third Award in Group 6 with his Special Delivery stamps and proofs and Fourth Award went to W. Parsons Todd, E. P. S. who also showed Special Delivery proofs.

All the 18 awards, but one, were given E. P. S. members in Group 7 Envelopes but we failed to find any essays or proofs shown, though most of the exhibitors have them in their collections. These proofs are as rare as adhesive large die proofs. The same comments apply to Group 8 Revenue and Telegraph Stamps, Group 9 U. S. Possessions and Group 13 Confederate States.

Foreign Essays & Proofs

There was no special group provided for essays and proofs of foreign countries so these exhibits were entered with the Stamp Collections, though in a number of cases the material displayed was entirely of essays and proofs. Outstanding among these were several magnificent collections "Not in Competition" by members of the Jury, such as Gerald Wellburn's (E. P. S.) British Columbia and Dr. Clarence Herman's (E. P. S.) 5 frames of Argentine proofs and his 5 frames of Dominican Proofs.

Proofs of the British Empire in Section 2

Thomas E. Field of England received Second Award in Section 2, Group 1 for Stamps of Great Britain, and he displayed die proofs in trial colors and plate proofs in blocks of four of the 1929 issue including an original pencil and ink drawing essay for the one pound stamp.

Robson Lowe of London exhibited five frames in this Group which contained many essays and proofs for the first 1840 stamps, including essays by Whiting, John Thompson, Cardbould, Heath's rejected die and Die II, Dickenson's sheet essays, "rainbow" trial colors of the 1p black, blue and red with blocks of four of the 1p and 2p proofs; also a Mulready die proof.

In Group 2 Canada & Newfoundland the Second Award exhibit by Jas. Alex. Park, E. P. S. contained die and plate proofs of Canada from the first 3 penny to the 17 cents. Another Second Award was given Goodwin R. Harris, E. P. S. for his Canada Revenue stamps and trial color proofs. Third Awards to Edward Richardson, L. H. Shoemaker and

Leslie W. Brewster all included Canada essays and proofs. Another Third Award went to L. C. Vowles, E. P. S. of England for his three grand frames of Newfoundland proofs exclusively, including many trial color die proofs from 1857 to 1929 issues. Mme. Hilda J. Fresco of Cairo, Egypt also received a Third Award for her two frames of Newfoundland which included essays for air post and a 1932 die proof. The Toronto Stamp Club exhibit contained Canada 12p black proofs and proofs of the 1898 map stamp.

British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon and Mauritius comprised Group 4. Two Fourth Awards in this Group were given to our members Stephen G. Rich and Howard Lederer, both of whom displayed Cape of Good Hope proofs.

Group 6 Barbadoes, Nevis, Trinidad and Turks Islands, for which the First Award was to C. J. L. Snowden of England whose five frames included many die and plate proofs of Turks Islands.

In Group 7 Other British West Indies, Bermuda, British Honduras and Falkland Islands, four of the five exhibits were so good that three received First Awards, and one a Second Award, and all included proofs. The Firsts went to B. H. Homan, Jr., E. P. S. for his St. Lucia; John H. Sinton of England-St. Vincent; and Samuel A. Brown of England who showed Virgin Islands. The Second Award was to Alex P. Watts for his Jamaica, including die proofs.

Group 8 Australasia, the First Award of Samuel A. Brown of England included die proofs of Western Australia. Robson Lowe of London also displayed die and plate proofs of South Australia, Western Australia and New South Wales. Reginald Webber of England also included proofs of New South Wales.

In Group 10 British Colonies in Africa, a Third Award was given Stephen G. Rich, E. P. S. who exhibited Union of South Africa including essays and proofs. A Second Award to Arthur V. Jacob of Capetown contained proofs of Rhodesia. Fred Schultze of England also received a Second for his Malta stamps and proofs.

European Proofs in Section 3

The Best in Section of all Europe was awarded Maurice Scheerlinck of Brussels for his grand showing of Belgium, including die essays, plate essays and proofs of the medallion type.

In Group 2 a First Award was given J. B. Kremer III, E. P. S. for his French Collection including proofs. W. Flaccus Stiffel also had a First Award for his Bavaria which contained essays and proofs. Dr. Herbert C. Pollack showed trial color plate proofs of Bergedorf. A Fourth Award was given Dr. Max Zirker of Haifa for his German Essays and Proofs of Postal Stationery exclusively, some of which have been illustrated and described in this JOURNAL. Many of these are said to be extremely rare and we believe this collection should have been rated higher. Stephen G. Rich, E. P. S. received a Third Award for his Italy 1861-1878 including the 1862-63 essays.

Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal and Turkey comprised Group 3, which contained 43 exhibits, the largest number in any group, and the competition was very strong. We have reported the Best of all Europe which came from this Group, and no doubt M. Scheerlinck's essays and proofs helped much in his award. A First Award in this group went to Louis Zurstrassen of Belgium for his native collection including die essays and proofs of the first issue on three different papers. Archy S. Myers, E. P. S. was awarded a Third, for a Belgium collection specialized to 1863 including proofs of course. Other Belgium proofs were shown by Enrique Mistler of Antwerp which included the King Albert issues, and by the "Club L'Amicale 1915" of Antwerp with 1919 die and plate essays and proofs.

First Award in Group 4 was given Frank Maybury, E. P. S. for his Denmark including official reprints, which are actually proofs by our definition as not having been sold for postal duty. We regret that time did not permit our examining and reporting the remaining European exhibits as in passing we noticed proofs of Latvia, Lichtenstein, Czechoslovakia, Belgium Congo—3 frames of proofs by Joseph Wright of London, etc.

Central and South American Section 4

We have previously mentioned the grand proofs exclusively, exhibited "Not in Competition" by Dr. Clarence Hennan, E. P. S. Another Judge, John H. Hall, E. P. S. exhibited "Not in Competition" his Chile 1860 issue including die and plate proofs. First Award in Group 1—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic & Venezuela, went to Pedro Marticorena of Santiago for his Chile first issue essays and proofs. A Second was given Edouardo Rocha of Buenos Aires for his Argentine 1888 issue specialized which naturally included many rare model essays and trial color proofs. Another Second Award went to Tedoro Rigamonti Rappi of Buenos Aires for his Argentine collection including India paper plate proofs. Still another Second was awarded Pericles Silveria of Rio de Janeiro for his Brazil's displayed in five frames and with 12 albums for judges inspection; the display included many bicolor essays for high values, 1866 die essays, vignettes only and plate proofs and a full sheet of the American Bank Note Co. die proofs of all the 1878 Dom Pedro values in a beautiful trial color.

In Group 2, Columbia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay a First Award was given Arthur Linz for his early Peru issues, essays and proofs. Second went to Dr. Alfredo Magonette of Belgium for a collection of Peru containing 1857 trial colors. Third Award to John N. Myer, E. P. S. embraced a grand lot of die proofs of Colombia.

Group 3 comprised the remaining American Countries. In this group First Award was given Alvaro Bonilla-Lara, E. P. S. of San Jose, for his Costa Rica collection of which three frames displayed many rare 1889 die proofs in black, essays, plate proofs, etc. Two Second Awards exhibited proofs of Guatemala by Leon Bilak of Guatemala City and Irving I. Green for Honduras including a drawing essay and 1878 die and plate proofs. Third Award to K. N. Woodward's Salvador included proofs. Other proofs of Guatemala were shown by Walter P. Lind of Guatemala and Harry L. Lindquist. R. J. Mechin received a First for his first issue of Costa Rica including die proofs. Dr. C. W. Hennan, E. P. S. also comprised early proofs of Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, all "Not in Competition."

Remaining Countries of the World Section 5

Time was too short to inspect the exhibits of Section 5 which covered the Remaining Countries of the World and we regret that we cannot report the proofs shown by our members W. S. Boggs, H. D. S. Haverbeck, James Blum (Liberia), Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., (Liberia) and of Ernest A. Kehr (Egypt) and Fred Noll (Liberia) all of which include proofs in their collections.

Air Post Section 6

The Air Post "Best in Section" 6 was won by Sir W. Lindsay Everhard of England whose collection included many die proofs of Newfoundland 1931-3 issues. Many other grand collections of Air Mail stamps failed to include essays and proofs which might have raised their awards, and it is unfortunate that the importance of foreign air mail proofs is not more appreciated. Air Mail is so new that these proofs are generally rare. However, the First Award in Group 4 by Albert Perez of Havana included many proofs from all A to Z countries. A Third Award to John Britt, E. P. S. displayed many die proofs of French Colonies, Brazil 1930-1945, Costa Rica 1945 plate proofs, and proofs of Canary Islands, Paraguay, Spain, Switzerland and Syria. Jacob Glaser, E. P. S. won a First with his Columbia covers but did not display his Columbia proofs. Sol Glass, E. P. S. one of the Judges showed "Not in Competition" including a U. S. 1935 24c die proof and a unique Air Mail Special Delivery 16 cents black trial color die proof.

In the Unclassified Group 5 a Third Award went to Dr. A. Roubicek who showed proofs of miniature sheets, and Heitor Sanchez of Sao Paulo, Brazil displayed proofs of Brazil and Spain.



The Presidential Award
for
The Best Contributed Article Appearing
In Journals Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the
Essay-Proof-Society Journal
1946-1947

Chester A. Smeltzer has again presented a handsome sterling silver cup as an incentive to our members to write contributions for our JOURNAL of articles pertaining to Essays & Proofs. Such a generous award should encourage our members to share with us the results of their studies. We earnestly hope that all who have knowledge of our specialty will write and contribute it to our ESSAY PROOF JOURNAL. The Editor has been requested to select three Judges who will make this year's award to be presented at the dinner meeting after our annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa. on August 12. The editor and assistant to the editor at their request are of course excluded from these awards.

In *Philatelic Gossip* for September 21, 1946 "The Inside Straight" by Editor Harry Weiss contains a fine boost for "Essay and Proof Collecting" and our JOURNAL. It also mentions "the 'ohs' and 'ahs' as the visitors saw these items on display" at the recent A. P. S. Exhibition and Bourse in Chicago. We sincerely appreciate this kind and informative mention of our specialty.

The Essay Proof Society

at the

Centenary Exhibition, New York May 17-25, 1947

Our Society Lounge at the Centenary Exhibition, in Grand Central Palace while not prominently located at the rear of the third floor, was adjoining the Lecture Hall and also the important Color Exhibit Room where the model for the Brazer Descriptive Color Dictionary, as used in our Catalog, was completely shown with color blocks on album pages under glass in frames similar to the stamp exhibits.



Photo. by Ray Kershner.

An Evening Group at the Essay Proof Society Lounge.

Front Row left to right, President Chester A. Smeltzer, Mrs. Clarence W. Brazer, Mrs. Eugene N. Costales, Dr. Julian Blanchard, Mrs. Chester A. Smeltzer, Eugene N. Costales, Dr. Clarence W. Brazer and Julian Gros.

President Smeltzer and his good wife were present at our booth every night and on Saturdays and Sundays, and his attractive daughter Mrs. Hubert Schleuning was voluntarily on duty every day from ten to five o'clock. Thus the Smeltzer family contributed greatly to the cheerful greeting of our members, their guests and others who called to learn about our Society, or to rest awhile on the comfortable settees. Many other members of the New York Chapter, E. P. S. also were on duty from 10 to 1, 1 to 6 and from 6 to 10 when the show closed for the night, as Chairman Thomas F. Morris of the Booth Committee had efficiently arranged.

During the exhibition about one third of the members of our Society signed the register with an equal number of guests and others interested in essays and proofs. About 30



Photo. by Adrian Boutelle.

An Afternoon Group at the Society Lounge

Left to right—George B. Wray, Joseph Aaron, Otto Schaaf, Samuel W. Comstock whose former collection of the frame of 211 U. S. cardboard proofs hung on the rear wall, S. Altmann, Mrs. Hubert Schleuning.

applications were signed at the booth and many more will no doubt come in later. A glass case prominently displayed all back numbers of our JOURNAL as well as the Special Centenary JOURNAL No. 14 and many orders for back numbers were taken. The April JOURNAL No. 14 fortunately arrived from the printer on the second day. Being devoted to the history of the preparation of the first U. S. 1847 issue, with the Historical Catalog of all essays and proofs known of that issue, it was most appropriate to celebrate the Centenary which this Exhibition commemorated. Many declared our JOURNAL to be the best philatelic magazine ever published by any philatelic society, and we were much pleased with the esteem which our Society enjoys.

There were many pleasant greetings of old friends and new friends and the Society is much stronger in its bond of friendship by these contacts with visitors from all over the world.

Our Lecture Hall Meetings

The Essay Proof Society was requested by Chairman Winthrop Boggs, to conduct the Essay Proof Night in the Lecture Hall on Thursday from 8 to 10 P. M. President Smeltzer presided and opened the meeting with an audience of about 75 present. He told about our Society and read an appreciation by Harold P. Faust as recently published in *Philatelic Gossip* for May 17, 1947. He then introduced Dr. Clarence W. Brazer, our Editor, who read a paper on the Historical Preparation of the U. S. 1847 Issue of Postage Stamps. Dr. Julian Blanchard then gave a most interesting talk on the Engravings on Bank Notes and Stamps which he illustrated with pages from his collection. Thomas F. Morris closed the meeting with a paper about The First U. S. Postage Stamps by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing which is printed in this JOURNAL.

The First U. S. Postage Stamps by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Read at the Centenary Lecture Hall

By Thomas F. Morris

It is particularly pleasing to be here this evening and to be one of the speakers on Essay Proof Night. As Mr. Smeltzer has told you, I am the son of a former bank note man; I am rather proud of that.

As I have told others, I believe the greatest heritage an American could have is to be a descendant of one of those pioneers who crossed the plains and on to California—the next was to be a descendant of one who spent his life in the bank note profession.

I want to talk to you this evening about the 1894 issue of our adhesives postage stamps. Very little has been written upon this issue, so I shall attempt to give you some data, on which I have a bit of knowledge. Time will not permit me to give a complete story on the development and changes in the dies, but I will try to cover the high spots as best I can within the time allotted me, and to give you step by step the high-lights of that issue.

As you all know, this was the first attempt made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to produce postage stamps.

I will pass over the reasons for the Bureau bidding for this work. The previous issues had been eminently satisfactory both from the standpoint of design and production. I don't believe that any possible excuse could have been given for the private bank note companies not getting the contract, but evidently it was for some political consideration.

Before the work could be carried on at the Bureau, much machinery had to be bought and installed. While the plates on the 1890 issue were returned from New York, the Post Office Department also requested the dies of the stamps be sent to the Bureau. There was not sufficient time to make new designs for a new series, as they had to be in production as quickly as possible. It is surprising to know, however, that much preliminary work was done on the dies before new plates were made. First it was necessary to bring additional engravers to the Bureau from New York and I can think of two—G. F. C. Smillie, portrait and vignette engraver, who by the way got as much money as the director himself at that time, and James Kennedy, expert letter engraver. My mother tells the story that her Tommie (meaning her husband) was led astray by his friend Smillie and never knew that he had made a special deal with Johnson, then chief of the Bureau, whereby his salary was at a higher rate than his boss (Thomas F. Morris, my father). And my father never knew it until months later. This was inconsistent and for that reason there always remained a feud between them.

Die Changes Made

Coming back to the dies, as you know, to distinguish the 1890 issue from the new 1894 issue, triangles were added to the upper corners. This would seem to be a very minor change and perhaps it was, but I have evidence from essays that at least three or more experimental lay-downs from the 1890 transfer rolls were made. Each one was then engraved with a triangle different—either they are smaller, or in some cases larger, triangles than the accepted size. This was carried out only on the 1c and 2c values. We do not find anything of an experimental nature as to triangles on the higher values. I assume they had reached the decision as to size and there it remained for the balance of the series. The Chief of the Engraving Division believed the old dies needed strengthening for color, and not alone were the vignette portraits of all the "American" dies re-cut but the lettering was also strengthened. We find many trial large die impressions of the 2c value in many different shades from carmine to vermillion and in bank-note green. They must have considered at least a change in design of the 2c value, for I have in my collection a model

of the over-lay of the 2c frame with such a portrait of the three-quarters Washington head by Stuart.

I cannot determine the reason for it, but a new vignette die of Houdon's Washington head was engraved about 1895 for the 2c value. I have progress proofs of it, but it was so badly engraved and such a poor likeness that it was finally discarded. This discarded die was still in the Bureau's vault as recorded by Hugh M. Southgate.

The 1890 30c value was, as you know, changed to the 50c value. What they did was to take up a transfer roll from the old 30c die, remove the 30c value parts from this new roll, make a new lay-down and then engrave the 50c values thereon.

New dies for the \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00 values were designed and engraved, and progress proofs exist of these engraved dies. Smillie and Phillips engraved the portraits for these values.

Joseph Ralph the Director

Some one told me once to always put in a human interest story when writing upon a subject, so I have one here tonight. Whenever one speaks of the Bureau vaults, I always think of Joe Ralph, one of the Directors of the Bureau, who came there in the middle nineties. Joe Ralph in his early years worked for the Carnegie Steel Works outside of Chicago as a steel puddler. This is the real reason why, when the first Parcel Post issue was considered, he was anxious that a view of this particular plant be given recognition and placed as the vignette of one of the values—and it was—on the 25c representing manufacturing.

Joe Ralph left the steel business and took employment with the Chicago World's Fair Commission as an attendant in 1893. It was while there in his daily routine of showing people around the Fair that he met Joe Cannon, later Speaker of the House of Representatives. Likewise he accompanied this gentleman and his party around the Fair. Mr. Cannon evidently liked Joe Ralph because he suggested to him that if after the Fair he wanted a job to come to Washington to see him. This he did, and he was made Custodian of the Dies in the Engraving Division of the Bureau. I don't know whether he jumped from that to the directorship during Wilson's administration, or if he may have first advanced to Assistant Director.

But Joe Ralph was a splendid character and he had a great interest in Bureau affairs and in later years his collection of proofs, essays and original drawings were dispersed among the collectors of these things.

Multiple Lay Down Experiment

I cannot believe that there were not experimental multiple lay-downs previous to 1894-95 especially during the National Bank Note Co. days, but there is no evidence of this. During the early period of stamp work at the Bureau definite steps were taken in this direction. They took up on a transfer roll 15 transfers from the 2c die—3 horizontal by 5 vertical—from which they endeavored to lay down on a plate this multiple piece in one operation. But it was found the tremendous pressure required to be exerted on such a large lay-in caused the metal to creep on the plate and it was abandoned as impractical.

The 1895 Postage Dues

Now we come to the new Postage Due stamps produced about that time. There was only one model essay and that was for the 1c value. This model was prepared with lathe work stuck down around the center value with numerals, and the balance of the design carefully prepared and sketched in with pencil. This was then engraved, taken up on a transfer roll and the value scraped out and again laid down on a new die. The transferer would then transfer a new numeral in the center and then the die passed on to the engraver to cut new lines for the lathe work to meet corresponding lines on the transferred die. Thus the die was finished for the hardening room and then to the transferer again to take

up on a new roll, and from there to the plate. So it was a real round of pleasure transferring, picking up, laying down, etcetera, etcetera, until all the values were completed.

The New Newspaper Designs

The dies of the earlier newspaper stamps having also been sent by the American Bank Note Co. to the Bureau, provided the Engraving Division with the foundation for planning the new newspaper stamps. This work as carried out was far more extensive than on the regular postage stamps. The vignettes used in the earlier issues were in each case transferred to a new die after being taken up on the transfer roll and the borders and values cut away. We have many progressive proofs with written memoranda instructing the engraver and transferer and others to proceed in carrying through the new designs of the different values. Even in those days the operations were always rushed and, considering the amount of work involved on all values, it was a big undertaking.

Special Delivery and Revenue Stamps

There were also the Special Delivery and the new Playing Card Revenue stamps prepared. In the latter case, this was designed by my father and I have one preliminary and the final drawing of the design. He used as the motif the design for a playing card advertisement of a Philadelphia concern then doing business.

Collecting Essays & Proofs

To me, as a layman, the chap who does the creative work in connection with bank note stamp work should get the most fun and enjoyment. Of course, it must be especially interesting to the engraver to see his work progress. By this I mean the portrait or vignette man. In the olden days few of our engravers had any great interest in collecting stamp proofs. It appears that if they had one really good plate proof of either their own or their contemporaries, they were satisfied. They would far rather keep India impressions of picture or portrait work. Considering the growing interest in essays and proofs, what a pity it is that some smart engraver didn't put aside a few half dozen large die proofs of the 1847 and 1851 issues, so we could enjoy these little gems of philately.⁽¹⁾

Many people wonder why there is such a growing interest in essays and proofs today. There must be something real behind it. As for myself, there is quite a definite reason and I can easily explain my part in it. First of all, as a mere boy, having heard bank note engraving discussed morning, noon and night and remembering how I handled and played with original designs, engravings, etc., I recall even the odor of the wax used in laying down designs—in the workroom of my father, he having to do much night work, as well as work during the week ends—and some of the old venerable gentlemen in the industry who constantly visited our home. Is it any wonder I have in my blood-stream the quest to gather together these beautiful specimens of the work of these men? I feel they are part of my family and are the truly great men of the industry, and it seems the one real link between my father, his friends and myself. It was the love for their industry that these men became so successful. The specimens of their work which they have left behind are real examples of art and I hold great reverence for them.

I have real doubts as to the future of the bank note engraving business insofar as really fine work is concerned, as the business heads of the industry are paying little attention to filling the ranks as the older men pass on to their just reward. It is a pitiful, but nevertheless true, condition of affairs in this fast moving tempo of big business in this country—the poor little engraver is just another employee. Well, my fellow collectors, he is so important that should they suddenly decide en masse to lay down their tools, operations of such enterprises would cease, and I fear it would bring about results disastrous to this business. So I say, all honor to the engraving profession, to the men both living and dead who are responsible for the work we cherish today.

(1) Editorial Note—Some of the old engravers did keep proofs of their work and after their death they passed to philatelic ownership where they now are.

Reports of Chapter Meetings

New York Chapter No. 1

Julian Blanchard, Chairman
Solomon Altmann, Secretary

Meeting of April 9, 1947. Members present, Altmann, Blanchard, Brazer, Gros, Holton, Haverbeck, Morris, Rasmussen, Smeltzer, Staecker, Wray; visitors, John Maurer, Sol Glass, Max Ohlman, and Major Adrian E. Hopkins, of London.

The principal exhibit of the evening was by H. D. C. Haverbeck, who showed a choice lot of essays and proofs of the Indian states of Jammu, Kashmir, Kishangarh, and Poonch. He briefly discussed the reason for these proofs, incidentally pointing out their rarity. The handbook including many plates by Sefi and Mortimer entitled "The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir" was also shown and referred to, which made a difficult subject appear easy. Our visitor Major Hopkins, who had visited these places in India, when asked to comment made some interesting and humorous remarks. He especially complimented Mr. Haverbeck on his manner of presentation, and Dr. Brazer suggested that the talk be written for inclusion in the JOURNAL.

Major Hopkins also showed some large die proofs of Liberia, with cancellation markings.

Dr. Blanchard showed a specially mounted album of bank notes with collateral material that had been loaned by E. P. S. member O. B. Barrett, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. A feature of this beautiful collection was the elaborate use of color in the write-ups and page decoration.

The meeting was concluded with a showing by Dr. Brazer of an album containing his Descriptive Color Dictionary, illustrating and naming a total of 1113 colors, with the use of only 17 short common words that may be translated into foreign languages.

Meeting of May 14, 1947. Members present, Altmann, Blanchard, Brazer, Ehrenberg, Gros, Holton, Morris, Mott, Rasmussen, Staecker, Smeltzer, Wray, Zervas; visitors, John Maurer, and Gerald E. Wellburn, of British Columbia, Canada.

Tom Morris, Chairman of the E. P. S. Centenary Exhibition Lounge Committee, brought up the matter of manning the Lounge during the hours of the show, and those who volunteered were assigned hours for this duty.

In response to a request from the Collectors Club that our Chapter supply an exhibit of one frame for its meeting of May 21, for the benefit of visitors attending the Exhibition, Messrs. Brazer, Gros, Morris and Blanchard volunteered to furnish the necessary material, this to be mounted by Julian Gros.

Our distinguished guest from Canada, was Gerald E. Wellburn, a member of the International Jury for Cipex, who had been invited by Dr. Brazer to show us some of his collection that he had brought here with him. He showed two volumes of miscellaneous material, of the most interesting nature, relating to the postal history and mail expresses of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, including some nice proofs of Canada. These albums, which were hand made by the owner, and exquisitely illustrated and "written up" likewise by his own hand, excited the greatest admiration. Some of this material was entered for exhibition at Cipex (though not for competition).

Andrew Rasmussen next showed a large special album of bank notes and related engravings done by the bank note companies, most of the specimens being proofs. Included therein were many rare and beautiful Canada items, which were of special interest and novelty to our Canadian visitor who had just spoken.

Meeting of June 11, 1947. Members present, Altmann, Blanchard, Brazer, Ehrenberg, Gros, Holton, Lederer, Meyer, Morris, Rasmussen, Rich, Smeltzer; visitors, Mrs. Smeltzer, and David Lidman.

Tom Morris, followed by Chester Smeltzer, gave a report on the operation of the Essay Proof Society Lounge at the Centenary Exhibition, and on the help of Chapter members in making a success of our participation in the show. A gratifying increase in E. P. S. membership was reported, as well as the sale of a number of copies of the April (Centenary Exhibition) issue of the JOURNAL, No. 14.

Secretary Altmann also made a report on the Exhibition, which showed that of a total of 46 dues paying members of Chapter No. 1, 18 had received one or more awards for their exhibits, including entries other than essays and proofs; and that 46 members of the Essay Proof Society as a whole were prize winners, approximately ten per cent of the total membership.

Chairman Blanchard made a few remarks describing a recent visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, mentioning especially the cordial attitude of some of the engravers he had met there toward the Essay Proof Society and its JOURNAL.

This being the appointed time for the election of officers for the ensuing year, nominations were declared in order. Nominated by Smeltzer and seconded by Brazer, Julian Gros was unanimously elected Chairman. Nominated by Morris and seconded by Brazer, Robert K. Holton was likewise unanimously elected Secretary.

On the program of exhibits for the evening, Steve Rich showed essays and proofs of Italy and France, with a few examples of Union of South Africa. Clarence Brazer showed an unusual collection of essays and proofs of British North America, formerly the property of the late Henry H. Wilson, 1920 President of the A. P. S. and 1921 President of the Collectors Club. Julian Blanchard showed a large bound volume of portraits and vignettes (India proofs) of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a presentation copy with the name of William A. Wheeler, Vice President, stamped on the cover, issued in the 1880's.

Mohawk Valley Chapter No. 3

A. P. Bantham, Chairman
Willard W. Davis, Secretary

Meeting held in Room 7 at 246 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y., May 1, 1947 at 8:00 P. M. Present: Albert P. Bantham, David H. Burr, Willard W. Davis, Fred H. Durfee and George N. Malpass. Anson D. King being unable to attend due to illness. Visitor: Harold Tunkel of Schenectady.

The meeting was called to order by chairman Bantham following a dinner held at Nicolaus' Restaurant. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Financial statement was read by the treasurer.

Chairman Bantham said as this was the annual meeting it was time for the nomination, election and installation of new officers for the coming year. David H. Burr nominated for Chairman by George Malpass and seconded by Fred Durfee. Elected unanimously. Willard W. Davis nominated for Secty.-Treas. by Fred Durfee and seconded by George Malpass. Elected unanimously. The new officers were installed by the outgoing Chairman.

George N. Malpass invited the chapter to hold a spécial meeting at his home in Saratoga Springs on Thursday, June 26th at 7:30 P. M. Moved by Bantham and seconded by Davis that this invitation be accepted. Carried unanimously.

The meeting was then recessed while George N. Malpass gave a very interesting and instructive talk on Confederate typographed stamps, proofs of this material and approved designs. At the end of his talk he exhibited a superb collection of these issues, stating that some additional material that was promised him for this meeting could not be sent as it was entered for exhibition at the CIPEX in New York, to be held in a few weeks.

Meeting was adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

Committee on Chapters and Units

The Committee on Chapters and Units hopes to have several new chapters established and in running order by early Fall, as a result of contacts it has made in various parts of the country during the Spring. In each of the areas where chapters have been organized, there has been an increase in interest in this branch of collecting.

There may be other sections of the country where chapters might well be started, and where the Committee has not yet made an approach. Members of the Society who would like to consider the advisability of such a chapter are urged to write to the chairman of the committee, A. P. Bantham at 246 State Street, Schenectady 5, N. Y., for further information.

In addition to Mr. Bantham, the following are also members of the Committee on Chapters and Units: Julian Blanchard, Horace W. Hartwell, George E. Higgins, T. G. Laney and J. Donald Saunders.

Society Official Business Section

Call for Annual Meeting of the Society

As directed by the vote of the Board of Directors in their meeting of March 26, 1947, I hereby call the annual business meeting of the Society and announce it as required by the by-laws.

The Annual Meetings for 1947 shall be held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, August 12, 1947, opening at 10 a. m. and continuing until all business which may lawfully come before the meeting shall have been transacted. The meeting may be recessed for such periods as may be deemed necessary or advisable, during its continuance.

The election of Directors to replace those whose terms expire, and such other business as is provided for in Article III of the Society's by-laws, shall constitute the agenda for this meeting. I further announce that the Board of Directors will meet, either as a meeting duly called or as a continuation of a recessed previous meeting, at this place immediately before the opening of the society's annual meeting, and that the Board will meet immediately after the end of the annual meeting to elect officers for the society year then starting.

STEPHEN G. RICH, *Secretary.*

Meeting of Board of Directors, June 11, 1947

President Smeltzer called the meeting to order at 5:15 p. m., Wednesday, June 11, 1947, at the Collectors Club, New York, N. Y. The members of the Board present were: Messrs. Smeltzer, Brazer, Morris, Myer and Rich; with proxies from Messrs. Hartwell, Hennan, Pope, Rosell and Schrader.

On roll call by the Secretary, a quorum was established.

The minutes of the Board meeting of March 26, 1947 were read and, on motion duly carried, approved. Letters were read and acted on as follows:

From H. P. Faust, about the space given the Society in "Gossip" of May 17, 1947. Moved and carried, that a resolution of thanks be written by the Secretary and transmitted to Mr. Faust.

From Walter S. Scott, in appreciation of our making him an Honorary Life Member. Moved and carried to incorporate this letter into the record.

From Winthrop S. Boggs, in thanks for our participation in the Lecture Hall Program at the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition. Moved and carried to incorporate the letter into the record.

From T. F. Morris to President Smeltzer, in appreciation of the work done at the Society's Lounge at the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition. Moved by Brazer, and carried, that we record our appreciation of the services rendered by all the members of the Smeltzer family at our Centenary Lounge.

From President C. A. Smeltzer to the Secretary, reporting on the activities at our Lounge at the Centenary Philatelic Exhibition. Moved and carried, to incorporate this letter into the record.

Mr. Morris moved to record the outstanding work of Editor Brazer on JOURNAL No. 14. Unanimously carried.

Dr. Brazer moved to place on record appreciation of the work of E. N. Costales in securing increased advertising for JOURNAL No. 14. Unanimously carried.

Mr. Morris moved to place on record our appreciation of the work of Julian F. Gros at our Lounge at the Centenary International Exhibition. Unanimously carried.

The Secretary presented applications for membership Nos. 501 through 535. On motion duly carried, these applications were directed to be published in the JOURNAL and take the regular course.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Bantham, chairman of the Committee on Chapters and Units, had communicated his Committee's approval of the By-laws of Philadelphia Chapter No. 4.

The Treasurer presented his report, as attached. This report shows \$301.41 in bank, with all costs for the Lounge at the Centenary International Exhibition (\$297.50) paid. In a supplementary report he showed that we have \$865.53 in accounts payable, including the cost of JOURNAL No. 14, and accounts receivable of \$499.90, with a net present deficit of \$282.47.

On motion duly carried, the report was received and instruction given the Secretary and Treasurer to send out dues notices for 1947-48 during June 1947, with an appeal for contributions to cover our deficit. Means for securing contributions quickly, to cover our deficit and pay all bills without delay, were discussed.

On motion duly carried, 9 bills, totalling \$720.42, and including cost of JOURNAL No. 14, were ordered paid as quickly as funds shall become available.

The matter of trophies for Essays and Proofs at the coming exhibitions was then discussed. President Smeltzer announced that he was contributing a Trophy for this field for the S. P. A. Convention exhibition at Wichita, Kansas. The Brazer Trophy as in previous years for the A. P. S. Convention Exhibition, and the President's Cup for the best article in the JOURNAL were announced.

Editor Brazer reported on JOURNAL Nos. 13 and 14. No. 13 shows a deficit of \$30.47. No. 14, of which 1600 copies were printed, shows an estimated deficit of \$595.09. On motion, the report was received with thanks and great appreciation.

Dr. Brazer moved that JOURNAL No. 14 be not furnished free to applicants whose applications for membership shall be received after this date. The motion was carried.

Arrangements for the annual meeting were discussed, and President Smeltzer instructed the Editor to select a committee to make the ANNUAL JOURNAL AWARD.

Under new business, Dr. Brazer moved the following resolution:

"That the Essay-Proof Society strongly endorses Bill H. R. 2859, introduced March 31, 1947 in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Gwinn of New York; and that we earnestly request our Congressmen and Senators to vote for this bill; that a copy of this resolution be sent Mr. Gwinn and also to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Civil Service." Carried unanimously.

Dr. Brazer further would move that a letter be written Mr. Gwinn inquiring when the bill will come before Committee. Carried.

At 6.40 p. m., on motion, the Board adjourned.

STEPHEN G. RICH, *Secretary*.

Secretary's Report

Members admitted, April 1 to June 30, 1947

496	Stanford, Eidsel C., R. D. 2, Fulton, Miss. (U. S.; British North America: stamps and postal stationery of both).
497	Sissons, James N., 204 Glenrose Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. (Dealer; British North America).
498	Look, Percy J., M.D., 115 Main St., Andover, Mass. (U. S. Envelopes and Postal Cards).
499	Sloss, James O., M.D., 1417 Third St., Beaver, Penna. (Proof and Pattern Coins; Proofs of U. S. Postage).
500	Crofoot, H. K., Moravia, N. Y. (U. S. Adhesives, Envelopes and Currency).
501	Atkins, George A., 705 St. Christopher Road, Richmond 21, Va. (U. S. 19th Century).
502	Taylor, Morgan W., P. O. Box 241, West Hartford 7, Conn. (No specialty stated).
503	Hall, Charles E., P. O. Box 396, Manhattan Beach, Calif. (U. S. Proofs, Trial Color Proofs, Specimens).
504	Kremer, J. Brainerd, 3rd, 18 Plymouth St., Montclair, N. J. (Dealer; France).

Applications for Membership Received

From April 1, 1947 to final closing of pages in this number of the JOURNAL.

- 505 Neil, Harry, 15 Fosdick St., Gloversville, N. Y. (General collector). By Anson D. King.
 506 Conger, Edward S., 7317 Alaska Ave., N. W., Washington 12, D. C. (U. S. and Possessions; Latin America). By C. L. Donohugh.
 507 Newman, Ernest, 22 West 56 St., New York 19, N. Y. (No specialty stated). By T. F. Morris.
 508 Bacher, Dr. Otto M. A., Westminster Stamp Co., Regent House, Warwick St., London, W. 1, England, (Dealer). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 509 Parsons, Allan D., 646 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. (U. S. Cancellations). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 510 Timmermann, Victor C., C. A. R., U. S. N., N. A. S. (4th Div.) Lakehurst, N. J. (Production methods, Freaks, Oddities). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 511 Schaaf, Otto J., 314 East 7th St., Jasper, Ind. (Central Europe). By Geo. B. Wray.
 512 Lane, A. Appleton, Jr., 455 Lawn Ridge Road, Orange, New Jersey. (No specialty stated). By C. W. Brazier.
 513 Hardy, John D., Deputy 3rd Asst. Postmaster General, 4707 Cooper Lane, N. W., Washington 10, D. C. (U. S.) By C. A. Smeltzer.
 514 Schoener, Karl, 314 South Columbia St., Woodbury, N. J. (Bosnia). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 515 Garcia-Larranaga, Roberto, Apartado 12, San Luis Potosi, S. L. P., Mexico. (Mexico). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 516 Handy, B. H., 333 South Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y. (No specialty stated). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 517 Okon, H. C., 233 East Ninth Ave., Clifton, New Jersey. (U. S.). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 518 Lowenstam, Benjamin G., 10 Selkirk Road, Brighton 46, Mass. (U. S. Postal Cards; General collector). By C. W. Brazier.
 519 Lancaster, C. Everett, 4554 Lowell St. N. W., Washington 16, D. C. (U. S.). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 520 Godin, George V. H., 6106 North Pointe Boulevard, St. Louis 21, Mo. (Dealer). By John D. Pope, III.
 521 Check, William S., P. O. Box 989, Miami, Florida. (General collector). By G. S. Knoth.
 522 Germann, Richard P., 425 Green Court, Plainfield, New Jersey. (Canada). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 523 Wise, Joseph M., 19 West 44 St., New York 18, N. Y. (No specialty stated). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 524 Brandt, Robert C., 18 Pont St., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. (U. S. and other countries). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 525 Borenstein, Larry, 706 Royal St., New Orleans 16, La. (Dealer). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 526 Vowles, Leonard T., The Bell House, Lestbury-on-Severn, Glos., England. (Newfoundland, particularly essays and proofs). By S. Altmann.
 527 Spencer, Otis, 2409 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables 34, Florida. (German Colonies). By G. S. Knoth.
 528 Lefebvre, Edward, 4½ North St., Medfield, Mass. (Newfoundland). By C. W. Brazier.
 529 Findlay, James F., 2804 Greenleaf St., Allentown, Penna. (U. S.). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 530 Brooks, Charles W., 301 East 38 St., New York 16, N. Y. (U. S.). By Julian Blanchard.
 531 Meghrig, Garo M., 270 Riverside Drive, New York 25, N. Y. (Dealer; U. S.; Early France). By E. N. Costales.
 532 Costales, Viola C., 11 Kenwood Court, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. (No specialty stated). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 533 Harris, Goodwin R., 220 Strathalland Wood, Toronto, Ont., Canada. (Canada Revenues). By Henry Gates.
 534 Limpert, Frank A., D.D.S., 740 West Gardenia Ave., Royal Oak, Mich. (U. S. Postage, Fractional Currency). By Julian Blanchard.
 535 Gray, Stephen W., Ph.D., Emory University, Georgia. (No specialty stated). By Julian Blanchard.
 536 Matthews, Col. Dallis J., Jr., 504 Sterling Building, Houston 2, Texas. (U. S.; Newfoundland). By C. W. Brazier.
 537 Pierce, Arthur, P. O. Box 1, Haddonfield, New Jersey. (Dealer; Bermuda, St. Vincent). By C. W. Brazier.
 538 Yuile, J. Watson, Yuilecrest, R. R. 3, Lachute, Que., Canada. (U. S. 1869 issue). By C. W. Brazier.
 539 Phillips, Richard E., Pleasant Valley, Iowa. (U. S.) By Secretary.
 540 (Jr.) Goldstein, Franklin, 2753 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn 29, N. Y. (U. S.) Guaranteed by father, Harry R. Goldstein, same address). By C. W. Brazier.
 541 Dale, Mrs. John Denny, Smith Ridge Road, New Canaan, Conn. (Great Britain and Colonies). By C. A. Smeltzer.
 542 Kiser, A. E., M. D., Imola, Calif. (U. S.) By Secretary.

Applications Nos. 505 through 535 were secured at the Society's Lounge at the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition.

Changes in Membership List

Changes of Address:

- 259 Collins, Frank D., Coronado Beach, Fla., to 7930 Delmar Ave., St. Louis 5, Mo.
- 293 Deutsch, Mrs. Edna, New York, N. Y. to 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.
- 131 Harris, Sidney D., Mahopac, N. Y. to Mahopac, N. Y. without street address. (No longer on Church Road).
- 7 Hollowbush, Frank A., Philadelphia, Pa., to 17 Spier Ave., Allenhurst, New Jersey.
- 38 Perry, Thomas D., Moorestown, N. J., to 301 East Main St., Moorestown, New Jersey.
- 468 Pikula, M.Sgt. Walter, Fairfield, Calif. to 47th Operational Sq., Box 13, 4th Airdrome Group, Fairfield Army Air Base, Fairfield, Calif.
- 445 Schober, Joseph E., Cambridge, Mass., to Boston (Culpeper Co.) Va.
- 189 Bauer, Robert O., Philadelphia, Penna., to 28 N. Paxton St., Philadelphia 39, Penna.
- 388 Engler, Arthur, Dayton, Ohio to 1614 Xenia Ave., Dayton 10, Ohio. (not 1620).

Restored to Membership List

- 362 Chavin, Joel H.
- 310 Muller, Wilbur
- 390 Wick, Albert H.

Resignations Received

- 381 Colie, Frederic R.
- 169 Fenton, William G.
- 126 Rietdyk, John K.
- 455 Simpson, Harry M.
- 420 Spear, Robert L.

(All resignations caused by cessation of interest in our field or withdrawal from active stamp collecting).

Deceased

- 120 Anderson, Spencer, May 22, 1947.

Chapter Charter Granted

- 4 Philadelphia Chapter No. 4, with 9 charter members. Chairman, Archy S. Myers, 7024 Georgian Road, Philadelphia 38, Pa. Secretary, Robert O. Bauer, 28 N. Paxton St., Philadelphia 39, Pa. Charter approved by Board of Directors at meeting of Board Jan. 18, 1947; By-Laws approved by Committee on Chapters and Units April 19, 1947.

Application for Chapter Charter

- 5 Tulsa Chapter No. 5, with 4 members. Chairman, D. O. Barrett; Secretary, Hazel Coombs, P. O. Box 197, Tulsa, Okla. Application received June 25, 1947.

Enumeration of Membership

Total in good standing, June 30, 1947	437
Applications pending	38
Resignations pending	5
Potential membership when this JOURNAL is published	470

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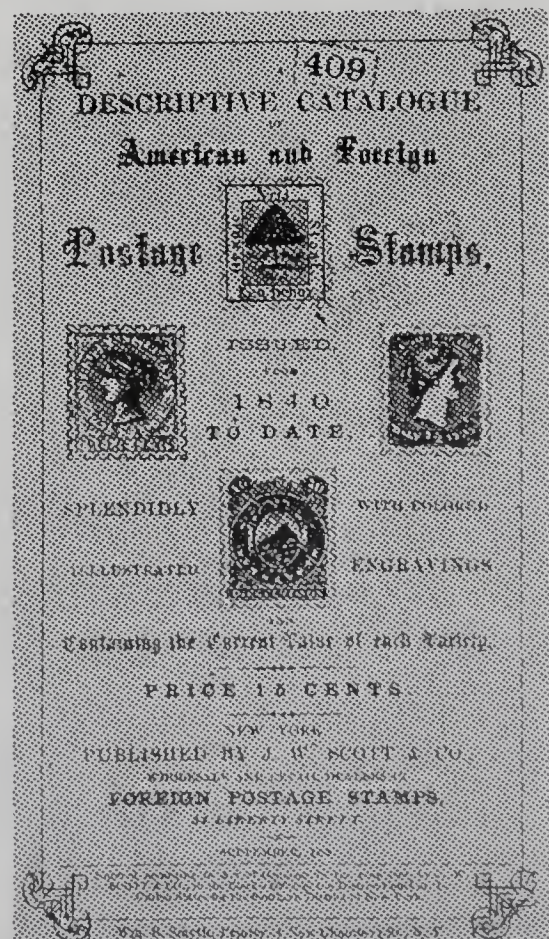
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- 1859 — The First railway SLEEPING car
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6	1854 1d. die II. reserve plates 15-20	8	1883-4 2/6 to £1 (2 of each)
59	1854 1d. die II. plates 1-60 (54 are marginal)	43	1880-81 ½d.—5d.
8	1856 1d. rose-red plates 61-68 (all marginal)	26	1883-84 ½d.—1/-
4	1841-56 2d. plates 3-6 (three are marginal)	95	1880-81 1d. lilac
150	1858-80 1d. plates 71-225 (145 are marginal)	18	1887-90 ½d. to 1/-
7	1858-80 2d., plates 7-15 (six are marginal)	3	Officials
15	1870 ½d., plates 1-20 (five are marginal)	222	Revenues
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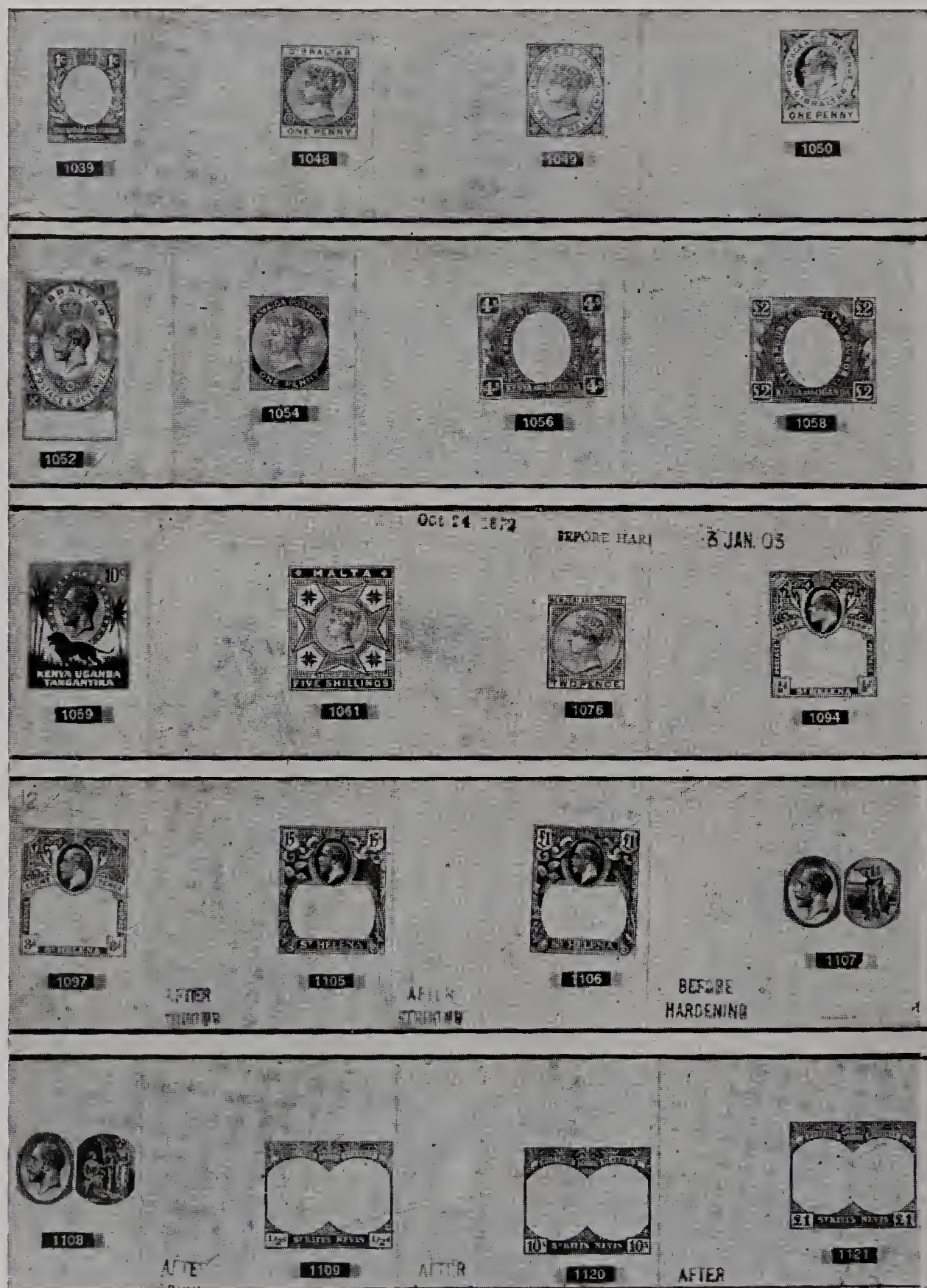
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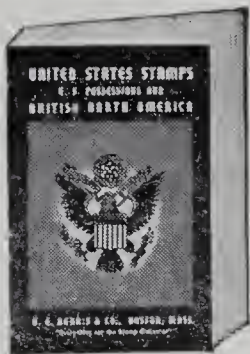


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